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W. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1873. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Centennial Appropriation Finally Passed—The Oil Inspection Bill Not Reached—Conference on the Appropriation—Report in the Luzerne Contested Election—Ten More Vetoes from the Governor—A Corporation Desiring Banking Privileges Must Have Capital.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 27, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh to protect property.

Supplement to Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

Relating to public roads in Dunbar township, Fayette county.

Supplement to National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Public bills were considered as follows:

To grant honorary annuity to certain judges.

Declaring certain days holidays.

Act relating to the election of State Treasurer, on third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met half an hour earlier than usual, considered and postponed the final adjournment resolution.

The Centennial appropriation, as amended by the Senate, was taken up and passed. Thomas A. Scott and a great many Philadelpelans were on the floor of the House at the time.

Mr. Wainwright called up the supplement to Citizens Passenger Railway. Mr. Sample added a provision and the bill passed.

Mr. McCormick called up the State Geological Survey bill, which was debated and postponed.

Mr. Hallman called up the bill fixing the fees in the State Department. Passed.

Mr. Newmyer called up Mr. Wainwright's resolution appointing Commissioners to revise the revenue laws. Passed.

Mr. Salentine made three ineffectual efforts to get up the Refiners' Oil Inspection bill, but failed. The Pittsburg committee are still here, but the rush is so great now that it is difficult to get any new measure through.

At the session in the afternoon session the Chambersburg Relief bill was reached. Mr. Mahon made a statement in regard to it, and asked that the bill be put up to third reading to-day. Mr. Brockway objected, and Mr. Mahon argued upon the general merits of the bill, and it was then postponed.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill met at half past six, but could come to no agreement.

The Committee on Contested Seats in the Luzerne cases, have agreed to a report against the sitting members, Delacy, Quigley and Kuhns, Democrats.

Another Batch of Vetoes.

The Governor sent in ten veto messages to-day. Among the bills returned were a supplement to the National Savings bank of Allegheny; an act enlarging the borough of Butler, and an act extending the time for paying the commutation tax on Riverside Coal Company. In reference to the latter bill the Governor says: "If a company with a capital so large, and privileges so vast, was created for a proper purpose, and to meet a public want, it should long ago have been able to pay this tax." In reference to the supplement to the East End Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, vetoed, he says: "The requirement of $2,500 to be paid in before commencing business, is certainly modest, considering the power a corporation is authorized to exercise, and if no other reason existed, would be sufficient to withhold the approval now sought, unless banks without capital are desirable. This institution may have capital, perhaps has, but a corporation desiring banking privileges should be required to have capital by positive legislative enactment."

New County Bill Vetoed.

In the Senate Committee on New Counties the Minnequa county bill was negatived.

Centennial Appropriation Bill Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Governor Hartranft has signed the bill appropriating one million dollars for the Centennial celebration.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1873, T. P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Gulf States, on Friday, falling barometer, rising temperature, southerly winds, increasing possibly to brisk, and pretty cloudy weather. For South Atlantic States, increasing southerly winds, followed by cloudy weather Friday night. For Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy and hazy weather. For New England, rising barometer for Friday morning, but falling in the evening, with clear weather, light winds and rising temperature throughout the day. For Ohio valley, southeast winds, veering to south, with cloudy and threatening weather, rain, light at first, increasing winds, increasing to brisk, falling barometer and cloudy weather. For upper lakes, falling barometer, fresh to high easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, winds will veer to south and southwest, with clouds and rain from southern Lake Michigan to Missouri and Nebraska. The storm center will move southeastward over Wisconsin.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Voting Aid to a Projected Line.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., March 27, 1873.

At an election held in Napoleon, Henry county, in this State, yesterday evening, to vote for or against an appropriation of $50,000 towards the construction of the Dayton, Piqua and Toledo Railroad, the proposition was carried by thirty-seven majority for, and only SIXTY-SIX votes cast against the aid.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, OHIO, March 27, 1873.

Hon. W. P. Sprague, member of Congress from the Fifteenth Ohio district, who voted against the increase of salary bill, publishes the following card in the McConnellsville *Herald*:

"You may inform the public that I do not propose to appropriate to private use the sum of money voted as increased salary or back pay for the Forty-second Congress, but will pay the same over to the Treasury of the United States, or to the relief of tax-payers of my district."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant did not go to New York last night, as reported.

William M. Tweed yesterday sent in his resignation as a member of the New York Senate.

George Francis Train was in the New York Supreme Court yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his counsel moved for his discharge on the ground that when Mr. Train was originally indicted for circulating obscene literature, he pleaded guilty, but nevertheless was never sentenced. It was shown to the Court, however, that the indictment was indorsed not guilty, and hence the case was turned over to the Criminal Court, where it will come up to-morrow. Train made a few remarks, referring to his imprisonment, and the attempt to have him declared a lunatic.

A daughter and son of a farmer named Thortegen, and a son of a neighbor named Wadel, were burned to death near Reata's Landing, Minnesota, March 15, by being encircled by the prairie fire they were fighting, and perishing before they could escape. When found, their clothes were all burned off, the flesh peeled from their bones, and they died before morning. They were aged eleven and nine.

The suspension of the banking house of E. C. Scranton & Co., in New Haven, Conn., has created quite a stir. The liabilities of the firm are placed at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Scranton, the manager, says the firm hold enough securities to fully meet depositors. The run on the bank was caused by rumors that a large amount of stocks was being carried for parties who were crippled by the Boston fire, and unable to take them.

Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement at Havana, cut off from all communication from others. Permission has been refused him to consult with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements, subject to the sanction of the home government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect is daily expected from Madrid.

Hon. James Dixon, Connecticut United States Senator from 1857 to 1869, died at his residence, in Hartford yesterday afternoon, aged-fifty eight, of heart disease.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday rejected all amendments and accepted, by a vote of twenty-seven to four, the adverse report of the committee on the petition of John G. Fee and others for annulling or rescinding the Summer resolutions passed last session. The House has already done the same thing, so that the matter is finally settled.

It is believed there will not be a general strike of trades in New York city. The present trouble comes chiefly from masons and gas men. The Germans are especially opposed to a strike, and the great mass of the mechanics seem averse to the movement.

Phil. Stanley, charged with forging and altering Fort Wayne and Toledo and Wabash certificates, was taken into court, at New York, yesterday, to furnish bail in $5,000, but being unable to produce it he was locked up. A large amount of private correspondence from Stanley has been seized, which it is thought will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons implicated.

Dr. George L. Weed, for thirty years a resident of Cincinnati, and intimately identified with religious and benevolent enterprises died at Maumee City yesterday.

Charles Moore and Frank Morton were convicted of saw-dust swindling in New York, Tuesday, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Judge Fancher, at New York, yesterday, granted an order appointing Nathaniel Jones, Jr., receiver of all the property of Bidwell, one of the alleged Bank of England forgers.

Wm. M. Earl and P. W. Saltenstall have commenced suit, at New York, against Geo. S. Scott, George Wood and others, to recover $30,000, alleged to have been lost by them through the failure of defendants to take stock bought for them in the Rock Island pool. The plaintiffs claim to have been authorised by the defendants to act as brokers for them in said pool.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* yesterday occupied the elegant building just completed for its use on Dearborn street, by Charles L. Wilson, its proprietor, and appeared yesterday evening in an entire new dress, printed on one of Hoe's six cylinder presses.

An extra session of the Nebraska Legislature met at Lincoln yesterday. The principal reason for the extra session being that during the last session the boundaries of counties had been so changed as to leave some portions of the State outside of any legal jurisdiction.

The funeral services of the late Lieutenant Governor Milton H. Pettit, of Wisconsin, took place at Zanesville yesterday, and was largely attended.

CUBA.

Turning in the Insurrectionary Tide—Emancipation in Porto Rico Approved.

HAVANA, March 26.—A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which hitherto has been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, have revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers with them. The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leaders only object to it. Even slave owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the passage of the bill.

CRIMES.

Birth of a Child Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, OHIO, March 27, 1873.

A woman engaged rooms at the Bizantz House, this city, last Tuesday, giving her name as Mary Green, of Parkersburg. Upon going out yesterday she locked her room door and asked the proprietor not to allow it to be opened until she returned. In her waiting a reasonable time, and she not putting in an appearance, he went and examined the room, discovering the body of a newly born infant in the bed. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes, there being no marks of violence upon the body. The woman has not been seen since.

Quarrel Between Two Colored Men—Another Murder.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—John Anderson and James Lewis, colored, quarreled about ten days ago, and the latter struck the former a terrible blow with a brick, crushing his skull. Anderson died to-day, and Lewis was arrested on the charge of murder.

The Murderess of Goodrich, in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The energies of the police of Brooklyn are still turned toward the capture of the mysterious woman who is supposed to have murdered Goodrich. She was from New England, and resided some time in Boston. Several other letters are now in possession of the police, and show she was fairly educated. The last letter is dated February 27, and is respectful in tone, although some trouble had originated between Goodrich and the writer. The letters are under the general head of "Dear Friend," and are signed by initials only. Nothing is yet discovered to indicate the direction of her flight. The police conceal her name.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Two more detectives arrested, this evening, a woman about thirty years of age, who works in a shirt factory in New York under an assumed name. She refused to talk, except to answer inquiries in the briefest manner. She was arrested on information given by W. M. Goodrich, brother of Charles Goodrich, murdered on Thursday night, is married, had trouble with her husband, and left him. Her connection with the murdered man was of the most intimate character. He was in the habit of visiting her at her abode in New York, 22 Grand street. According to her statement she had been three times with Goodrich at the house in Degraw street. Goodrich there told her he was not married, but had foolishly got mixed in a girl, but had "shook" her. She says she had had some trouble at her house with some man about Goodrich when he was present, and she took him into another room. She refuses to tell where she was Thursday night, but thought she was at home. She got up to work at eleven o'clock Friday morning. Generally went to work at eight. Couldn't tell why she was late that morning; didn't go over to Brooklyn to see the body because she disliked to see Goodrich in that condition. She gave the police a roll of bills to take to her mother, with the request that the latter be not informed she was in Brooklyn. Being asked if she had formed any theory how Goodrich came by his death, she said she thought he was killed by some man to whom he had followed into some saloon. Arrived at the Brooklyn police headquarters for the present.

Agent for a Pittsburgh Whisky House Arrested at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—A. B. Briscoe, agent at this city for a Pittsburgh whisky manufactory, was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement, and released on $10,000 bail.

The Ticket Embezzlement Case Decided.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The case of Wm. Russell, conductor on the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Railroad, charged with embezzlement, was decided today. Russell was found guilty, and fined one hundred dollars and costs. The execution of the judgment was suspended to allow counsel for defendant to prepare a bill of exceptions. April 19th is set for this purpose.

A Mother Falls Dead on Finding an Erring Daughter.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—A young servant girl from Marshall county, employed in the family of Evan Clark, a prominent citizen of Smithland, Ky., was sent by Clark to the house of a woman in the neighborhood last Friday. On Saturday the girl's mother came to see her, but Clark refused to tell her where about's. The mother finally learned from citizens where her daughter was, and going into the house entered the room just as her daughter gave birth to a child. The shock of disgrace was so great that the mother walked to the bedside of the erring girl, and without speaking a word fell on the floor dead. A physician was promptly summoned, under the supposition that the woman was in a swoon, but on examination he found life extinct. The girl says that Clark is the father of the child. There is intense excitement in Smithland over the affair.

Mysterious Case of Supposed Murder.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A mysterious case of supposed murder occurred here this evening. Dan Anderson, a young Norwegian, employed as driver of a butcher's wagon, was found lying in an unconscious state in one of the stalls of his employer's barn, covered with blood and with a number of terrible cuts on his head and face. He recovered his senses sufficiently to state, in reply to a question, that he had been stabbed, but could not state by whom. This, together with the fact that a boy had reported that a fight was going on in the barn, and that a vagrant who had been warned off the premises by young Anderson had subsequently threatened him, led to the belief that he was the victim of the murderous attack. He is still alive, but cannot long survive.

The Execution at Louisville To-day.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Thos. Smith, the murderer of Thos. Braden, May, 1871, who is to be hung here to-morrow, held an interview in jail to-day with the reporters of the city papers. Some time ago Smith rubbed croton oil on his face, the poison producing small blisters which resembled small pox eruption, and complained of pains in the back and head. The jail physician, Dr. Pope, and another physician, pronounced the case small pox, and Smith was removed to the eruptive hospital, from which he escaped in a few hours after his arrival, and was recaptured at an expense to the jailer of about $500. Smith's written statement, which will appear in the city papers to-morrow, says he paid Dr. Pope $72 for furnishing him croton oil and sending him to the pest house. Said he knew he had to die to-morrow and would not die with a lie on his lips, but his statement was true, and he would assert it to-morrow on the scaffold. It is said Dr. Pope has made affidavits of other prisoners, stating that Smith told them different stories. The hanging will positively take place to-morrow before two o'clock, as all parties have given up all hope of Executive interference.

CASUALTIES.

An Accidental Amputation.

A serious if not fatal accident occurred about three o'clock this afternoon west of the town. Andrew Robison and another young man were engaged in cutting saw logs, when by some means Robison's axe struck him (Robison) on the front of his left leg below the knee, cutting it off entirely. He was conveyed to town and is lying in a critical condition from excessive loss of blood.

Railroad Smash-Up in North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 27.—Yesterday morning a broken rail on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad threw the mail train off the track near Teren creek. The first and second class cars were thrown down an embankment, injuring more or less severely the conductor, express messenger and four colored men. The wounded men give the most terrifying accounts of the disaster, and represent the wailings of the wounded in the darkness as fearful. The sleeping car stopped before it reached the trestle, otherwise the slaughter among the lady passengers would have been frightful, as that car was the only one crowded on the train. The embankment was fifteen feet high. Some of the passengers were badly bruised, and the panic among them was fearful, owing to the overwhelming caused by the fear of death by fire and drowning.

Fall from a Trestle Work—Probably Die.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—H. H. Fleker, while fastening a chain at the top of a high trestle work on the west abutment of the bridge this morning, slipped and fell to the abutment beneath, alighting on a pile of iron bolts. The back part of his skull was badly crushed and otherwise dangerously injured. He was removed to the hospital, and will probably die.

Brakeman Run Over and Killed.

ERIE, PA., March 27.—A brakeman named Wm. Tuke, in the employ of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was instantly killed at Sharpsville Wednesday night by being run over by an engine. He stepped from one track on which a train was approaching on to another, not noticing an engine which was backing up on that track he was struck by it. His residence is not known, but is supposed to be at Syracuse, New York, or Lafayette, Indiana.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations for Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—The Republican County Convention of Hamilton county met here to-day and nominated the following candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention: John Johnson, Christian Ross, George F. Davis, Samuel Hayden, Henry Mack, Josiah Kirby, Peter H. Clark, John W. Herron, Rufus King, George Hoadley. The last two are also on the ticket of the Liberals and Democrats. There are in this list three lawyers, one butcher, Peter H. Clark, who is colored; one farmer, the remaining three are business men representing various branches of business.

The Charges Against Senator Casserly.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special dispatch from San Francisco says: Washington telegrams reviving the charges that Senator Casserly's election was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment of people here, excite only surprise and indignation. The Legislature which elected the Senator had these bribery charges before them as in the time, but the Senate, which had a majority of Republicans, none of whom voted for Casserly, indefinitely postponed the consideration of the whole matter more than five years ago. His friends appeal to his whole course in Congress as a conclusive answer to anything impugning to him subserviency to capitalists in California or elsewhere.

Indians are reported raiding on stock near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Travel to Europe and Cost of Round Trip to Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. Thos. H. Raitigan, the popular steamship agent, can book parties there and back by the following routes:

Via Glasgow, by steamer, to London;
Harwick via Hamburg via Leith;
Rotterdam via Berlin via Rotterdam;
Utrecht via Dresden via Cologne;
Cologne via Prague, &c., via Coblenz,
Coblenz via Mayence,
Mayence, &c., via Passam, &c.
Round trip tickets in cabin good for return by either route within one year from date of issue, $250 gold or equivalent in currency. MWAS

Minnesota Flours.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced the prices on all Minnesota flours.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senators Taking Their Departure.

Clean Work With Appointments.

President Urged to Go South.

Rushing the Public Printing.

Next Public Debt Statement.

OFFICE SEEKERS LINGERING.

Identification of Charred Funds.

Increase in General Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1873.

Senators Loitering.

A number of Senators called on the President to-day to take their leave. Several are still here attending to business at the Departments for their constituents. The last of them will be away by Saturday.

Appointments Cleared Up.

The Senate made a pretty clean sweep of the Presidential nominations before the divers committees. Not more than a dozen were left unconfirmed, and these, except two, were unimportant. One was the nomination of a person by the euphonious name of Scruggs to be Minister to the United States of Colombia. Scruggs, who hails from Georgia, was nominated last session, and the nomination was allowed to expire with the session. The name was against him, and has again been treated in the same way by the Senate. The other unconfirmed nomination was that of Gen. Hayes, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati. The law creating the office does not go into effect until July 1st, and it is understood the non-confirmation of Gen. Hayes was not a matter of personal hostility, but to enable Senator Sherman to make good his promise to a legion of applicants that there should be no appointment at present. The office can be filled during the recess. It is understood that Gen. Hayes will be the person selected.

The President Urged to Visit the South.

The Southern people, it would seem, are determined to have the President visit their section. Senators Robertson and Patterson, and a delegation consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and two members of the Legislature of South Carolina, called on the President to-day and used their arts of persuasion in the vain endeavor to induce him to return to his original programme of a visit to the South. The President said that he strongly desired to make a visit early in the spring, but found it inconsistent with public business. He said that he hoped, however, to make the visit next spring.

The Work of Printing.

The work of the government printing office is being pressed with all possible rapidity, in order to complete the printing, as far as practicable, of all the reports and documents of the late Congress in order to have them mailed to Senators and members, or any other destination, before the law abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect.

The Cotton Crop.

Three hundred and fifty-seven estimates of the cotton crop for this season have been placed in the Augusta, Georgia, cotton pool. The average estimate of the crop is 3,704,881 bales.

New Democratic Party.

The Democratic Senators deny the statements published that Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, came here with a view to the organization of a new political party. The Senators say they did talk over the political situation and prospects, but nothing more. It must have been an encouraging and enlivening subject.

Next Public Debt Statement.

The financial ingenuity of the new Secretary of the Treasury is being put to a test by an effort to husband his resources in order to make a more favorable debt statement than would be feasible under the present unusual drain upon the Treasury. For the purpose of preventing any further issue of the forty-four million of reserves, the payment of all warrants of marshals has been suspended until after the first of April. It is generally believed that the March statement will show an increase.

Persistent Office Seekers.

The office hunters still occupy the Capital in full force. To-night the President left them in quiet possession by departing with his wife and daughter on a brief visit to New York. It is hoped that these persecutors will take the hint.

The Lamberton Bank Funds.

Mr. C. W. Gilfillan, of Venango county, member of the Forty-first Congress, arrived in this city this morning, to be present at the identification at the Treasury to-morrow of the charred bonds and money of the Lamberton Bank, of Franklin, Pa., recently attempted to be burned by the cashier, who was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time. The amount of bonds sent here for identification is upwards of $100,000.

The General Appropriations.

An official exhibit of the amounts appropriated by the late Congress, published a few days since, indicated an excess of appropriation for the present fiscal year amounting to upwards of fifty-four millions. A revised statement, including certain sums made up by deficiencies in the general bills in the previous year, reduces the excess to a trifle above twenty-seven millions.

The following gives a comparative summary of the twelve regular appropriation bills for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1874, prepared for the information of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

	1873.	1874.
Pension	$ 30,480,000 00	$ 30,480,000 00
Indian	6,196,362 91	5,512,218 90
Fortifications	2,037,000 00	1,929,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,267,819 00	1,311,859 00
Military Academy	226,101 32	344,101 32
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	18,624,972 74	*19,500,000 00
Naval	18,237,085 95	22,275,787 66
Army	28,683,615 32	31,796,968 81
Miscellaneous	29,219,247 84	24,926,247 84
River and harbor	5,588,000 00	6,112,000 00
Sundry civil	20,185,460 00	9,241,871 00
	29,184,669 33	32,175,415 09
	$166,155,039 29	$193,179,015 66
Excess for the fiscal year 1874		$27,023,976 37

*Estimated.

A number of special appropriations are not embraced in this which will make an additional slight increase. The Treasury Department figures showing the actual requirements of 1873, fall considerably below these, and the part of the difference is made up in the fact that the postoffice uses its own money as far as it goes, leaving the requirements for the present year are perhaps somewhat in excess of the actual needs of the service.

Extra Pay of Chaplains and Surgeons.

By an act passed the day before the close of the late Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized, out of any money appropriated, to continue the employment of accounts presented under the act of July 27, 1861, to pay to the Governor of Connecticut, or his legal representatives any amounts advanced by the said State in payment of chaplains, extra pay to officers and the surgeons employed by said State in said capacities during the late war; the said claim to be settled by the proper auditing officers of the Treasury upon vouchers filed: *Provided*, That certificates of actual employment are filed with the accounts. The act further provides that when the vouchers of other States for pay accounts made to chaplains, regimental surgeons, or assistant surgeons situated similarly with those of Connecticut are filed, the Treasury Department shall adjust and settle them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1873.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN NEW YORK.

The President, Jesse Root Grant, members of his family, left-to-night for New York, to be absent two or three days.

OLD NAVY OFFICER DEAD.

The Navy Department announces the death of Rear Admiral John B. Montgomery, at Carlisle, Pa., on the 27th inst. He entered the navy in 1812, and was on the retired list. He was midshipman on board the flag ship Niagara in the victory on Lake Erie.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

The President will hereafter, while Congress is not in session, receive callers, on other than official business, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from seven to one o'clock.

REDEMPTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.

Instructions for the exchange and redemption, after April 1, 1873, in sums not less than twenty dollars or its multiple, of all old copper, bronze and copper nickel coins heretofore authorized by law, and those issued by the Treasury Department. They provide for the exchange at par, by the mint in Philadelphia, of all such coins authorized by the sixteenth section of the Coinage act of 1873, and for their redemption in lawful money in similar sums at the mint, and by all Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, the expense of transportation on old coin and currency paid thereto to be borne by the party sending it, and that on the new coin by the United States.

Bull's Head Bank Re-Established.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The depositors of the Bull's Head bank met this morning to confirm the action of their committee and subscribe to the new stock issued by the bank and thereby re-establish it. After the depositors had drawn up their checks for the amount they wished to subscribe, the chairman announced that so far the amount subscribed was over one hundred thousand dollars. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the fraud.

Minnesota Flours.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced the prices on all Minnesota flours.

Spring Suits.

See our new shapes and shades for the spring of 1873, for men and boys, at Nutting's, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Startling Rumors in Lancaster County.

A Father, Mother and Two Children Supposed to Have Been Murdered by Poison.

[From the Lancaster Express, 15th.]

A very intelligent and reliable gentleman—a citizen of Kinzer's Station, this county—writes to us as follows: It is seldom the tranquility of our community is disturbed or its inhabitants startled at any thing occurring within its limits; but we have to chronicle a case, which, from the respectability of the parties concerned, is likely to create a sensation, not only in the neighborhood in which it happened, but throughout the whole county. The facts as we hear them are as follows:

There lived in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a man by the name of Henry Eaby, a miller by occupation, and a well-to-do and highly respected citizen. He was also a member of the Mennonite church, of which sect there is a predominancy in this section of the country. About two years ago, his wife and two children were taken suddenly sick, about the same time and in the same manner. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the physicians pronounced the symptoms, in all three cases, those of poison. How the poison got into the system of the victims was a mystery not yet to be solved. The physicians examined the premises, and gave as their opinion that it might have come from the well, which was adjacent to a stagnant pool of water, known as the dam. Mr. Eaby had the well thoroughly cleansed and the supposed evil removed. The victims, however, all died soon after taking sick. But about two months ago, Mr. Eaby, after eating his supper, was taken with sudden sickness, and remarked while drinking the last cup of coffee at the table, that it tasted so bitter, and was different from the former cup he had drank, and inquired of the others if their's tasted so to them, they answering in the negative. The same physician that attended the others who had died was dispatched for, and upon his arrival asked him if he (Eaby) had any enemies—to which they were found answered "that he had not an enemy to their knowledge; that every one liked him." The physician said the man was poisoned. He lingered for a few days and died. It is now confidently believed that the whole family were intentionally poisoned, and thousand fingered rumor has been industriously at work for some time, circulating stories of the most exciting character. But it is generally conceded in the neighborhood that circumstances point very strongly to the guilt of a certain party in the vicinity. Although the name of the suspected party is in our possession we do not mean to mention it unless criminal proceedings are instituted. We await developments.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Fig Which Followed the Army Through the War of 1812 and Never Put Its Nose Into a Dinner-Plate.

[From the Shelby (Ky.) Courant.]

At the request of some inquiring friends in this county, I will relate a little incident connected with the setting out of our company. A call had been made for volunteers and a company raised in this county, of which Isaac Watkins was captain, Joshua Jackson first lieutenant, Michael Collier second lieutenant. A few days after organizing we were in our saddles and left for the army at the North. At the end of our first day's march we camped on Six-mile creek. The next day, we had traveled but a short distance, a small shoat was observed on the side of the road, with several other hogs. The shoat followed us to Kentucky river, starting from the northeastern portion of Henry county. After we crossed the river, the pig seemed to linger on the bank as if it wished to cross. It was taken into the boat and rowed across, when it immediately jumped out, and started off at a brisk trot after the company. It followed us through Cincinnati, on through Illinois; then we went into camp. A short time after, we again took up our line of march, followed by the pig to Sandusky, then to Fort Meigs, thence to the river Raisin, from there to Pigeontown and then to Detroit, where the army camped for some time. From there the army was marched around Lake Superior, then we marched up the river Raisens to the big still fishing. Thence across the swamps to Harris and Johnston's battle-grounds; it swam one mile and a quarter at one time and about a mile at another during one of its performances it was aimed by a horse, when our commander had it sent back to Shelbyville, Ky. When he passed the gentleman's house to whom it belonged he remarked that he had brought his pig home; the gentleman told him to keep it, that it was too much of a military hog for him. The pig slept many nights in the tent of the writer, and was never known to put his nose in a dinner-plate. It was loved by all the army, and they would never go into camp until sure that the pig was safe. Capt. Watkins kept the pig until death. This is my recollection of the pig story, and it is all true.

JOHN STANDIFORD.

Several other old gentlemen who were with Mr. Standiford during his campaign have frequently related the incident to the writer with much truthfulness. The gentleman who owned the pig said that while the army was passing he was sharpening a table to kill it; supposing he had a premonition of something of the kind and concluded to save her life by flight. A number of her descendants are still living in this country, and will furnish any further information that may be desired on the subject.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, a resolution for recess from to-day till the 15th of April, gave rise to debate and was finally agreed to—ayes 61, nays 38.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) offered the following resolution: That the Committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any tax upon inheritances, unless the same be imposed equally upon all inheritances, both real as well as personal.

Also, by the same, that the Legislature shall provide by law for the election by a vote at large throughout the State, of any number of judges not exceeding six, who shall have the requisites and powers of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, and of Oyer and Terminer, assigned, from time to time, by the Supreme Court, to hold courts in the several judicial districts in cases where the Judges are interested or unable to act, or when the business of the district requires additional judicial aid.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Militia, Mr. Samuel A. Purviance (Allegheny) in the chair.

Section 1. That the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for maintaining the militia by direct appropriation from the State Treasury when in actual service.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) moved to add that the Legislature may provide for the exemption from military service of persons who hold religious scruples against bearing military duty, and eloquently urged its adoption.

Mr. Broomall moved an amendment to take the place of that offered by Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, as follows: "That those who hold conscientious scruples shall not be compelled to bear arms," which was lost.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Carter's amendment was agreed to, and the section amended was adopted. Ayes, 96; nays, 38.

The committee then rose, and reported the article to second reading.

STATE NEWS.

The late Judge Bradford, who died a short time since at Mauch Chunk, left an estate valued at $400,000.

The Pennsylvania Dental College of Philadelphia is in a state of great internal commotion, in consequence of the exclusion from the second course of three ladies who had been matriculated and attended the first course. The dissatisfaction of the male students threatened greatly to diminish their attendance, but the latter have thus pleaded to the peculiary exigencies of the case.

Thomas J. Quinn, in jail in Lancaster on a charge of stealing a horse, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but swallowed too much.

Hays S. Miller, one of the editors of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad between Chambersburg and Richmond, was arrested a few days since for tampering with the mails and abstracting money from letters. He had held the position only three months, having received through misrepresentations. He alleged as his main object and anxiety in getting the place was the money, although small, would greatly assist him in the pursuit of his studies for the ministry.

Sharon has a new soap factory, that is to turn out twelve tons of soap a week. Stewart, Taylor & Co. are the principal owners.

Over $10,000 has already been subscribed for the proposed woolen mill in Mercer.

Paul Wonn, of Erie, won brief notoriety on Monday last, by shooting Julius Anderson through the hand.

Frank H. Weed, a prominent citizen of Meadville, died suddenly on Saturday, of apoplexy. James Sidman, of the same city, also died of the same disease on Saturday evening, after an illness of a very few hours.

What's the matter with the mails? It takes the Brookville *Republican* just a week to reach this office.

Joseph Miller was frozen to death in Maidencreek township, Berks county, last Thursday night.

Advance of the Human Race.

[Professor Henry, in Popular Science Monthly, for April.]

Whatever opinion may be adopted as to the origin of man, it cannot be doubted that we have descended from a race of ancestors but little elevated above the brute—from naked savages, the denizens of caves, feeding upon wild fruits, devouring shell fish, or struggling for mere existence with the large quadrupeds of the times, gradually emerging from this state by the invention of weapons of flint and bone, through long geological periods, into a pastoral condition; thence, again, into a higher state of mental development, which culminated in the civilization of Greece and Rome, in which the true in sentiment and the beautiful in art were developed in an astounding degree. This progress was mainly due to the migratory character of the races which contributed to the condition we have mentioned. Tribes which remain entirely isolated may utilize the suggestions and facilities of life which are subministered by their localities, and when these are exhausted become permanently stationary, but tribes impelled by want of subsistence or the love of conquest to migrate to other localities, are stated to have been the case with the Aryan races in their migration from the East to the West, gather up the germs of civilizations as they advance, and hence, by accretion or intercourse with others, rise to a higher grade. But this mode of advance is limited, and could make no further progress than that exhibited in the brilliant though unsymmetrical civilization of Greece and Rome. This civilization, though it challenges our admiration and marks an important era in the history of the human race, was deficient in two of the essential elements of further progress, namely, first, in the prevailing influence of the higher and holier morality of Christianity; and, secondly, in that scientific knowledge of the laws of Nature which enables man to control its operations and to employ its energies to affect its purposes in ameliorating the condition of the earth. Without these elements of progress the Romans could not advance beyond a limited degree and finally fell a prey to their barbarian conquerors.

New Ready—Dickson's Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries.

This work is designed as a companion of the members of the legal profession more especially, but at the same time of all persons of literary pursuits who desire an aid in the establishment of systematic habits of thought and study. It is as Judge Sharswood expresses it, "a map of the science of the law," and such is the relation which it bears to the Commentaries. Following closely the original text, it still includes some notes of intrinsic value in Judge Sharswood's celebrated edition. In giving both notes and definition, Blackstone's phraseology has been adhered to strictly, no effort being made to improve them, by using the suggestions of other authors: that being a work not within the sphere of the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

THE Legislature of Missouri has just set an example which deserves to be copied by the law makers of other States. That body has passed a bill which provides that railroad laborers, instead of being compelled to hold slippery contractors responsible for their wages, shall have a lien on the road. This is certainly placing legislation "where it will do most good."

IT IS intimated in some quarters that the next Democratic National ticket will probably be, for President, Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts; and for Vice President, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, late of the Southern Confederacy. Yet "how can two walk together except they be agreed?" And we haven't heard a whisper respecting the conversion of STEPHENS to the ideas of modern civilization. Moreover, what will HENDRICKS say?

THIS is the age of International Congresses. The latest proposition for a convention of this character has for its object the examination of the different schemes for a universal system of weights and measures, and the selection of that which shall be adjudged best. There is little doubt that any system which should be thus authoritatively sanctioned would gradually be adopted by the leading representatives of the mercantile classes, and through them eventually by all.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is greatly troubled concerning the question of the State Treasurership, and undertakes to say what will and what will not "be sanctioned by the people." The anxiety of that paper is entirely unnecessary and gratuitous; but that, in view of its memorable experience of last fall, it should assume to "promise" anybody anything, is among the most striking exhibitions of boastful impotence that ever came under our observation. It is as though an impecunious starveling should assume to bestow kingdoms.

HERE is another evidence of the wisdom of the policy of protecting our home industries. The export of rails from Great Britain to the United States for the month of February was but 21,063 tons, against 53,131 tons in February, 1872, a decrease of 32,068 tons. The total shipments from Great Britain to all countries during the month were but 41,318 tons, against 71,361 tons in corresponding time last year. The decrease is generally less, but the shipments to the United States are very largely reduced. We are now just beginning to reap some of the advantages which our tariff policy has sowed. And yet there are people who refuse to look pleased upon the promising harvest.

THE OPPOSITION press rolls as a delicious morsel under its tongue the London *Times'* dissent from President GRANT'S recently expressed conviction that the civilized world is tending rapidly forward Republicanism. The same paper which subjects this declaration to a "searching analysis," instituted, it will be remembered, an equally exhaustive philosophic inquiry into the question of the Life of the Nation during the war of the slaveholder's rebellion; then, as now, "closing by dissenting *in toto* from the conclusions" which were subsequently woven into the fiber of the world's history. The *Times* is an admirable prophet, no doubt; only it generally happens that the verdict of the future is diametrically against it.

THE question of shortening the hours of study in the common schools is being extensively agitated in the Eastern States. Sooner or later the discussion will reach our own doors. People everywhere are beginning to reflect that there is such a thing as overstraining the tender mind of childhood. Our present school system is quite faulty in this regard. Many an ambitious scholar who is weaker than his or her companions, has been permanently injured by over-study, out of a determination not to be disdained by others, and not to be put back into an inferior class. A modification of the present system in this particular is probably needed as much in other parts of the country as in New England. Take care of the children, and the future will take care of itself.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is astonished and grieved by the large representation of Germans in the late Republican City Convention, and ascribes it to blunders on the part of so-called Democratic leaders, and the lassitude and indifference of so-called Liberal leaders. The matter is not to be wondered at. Our German fellow-citizens are generally as intelligent as they are industrious and law abiding; and it is not at all surprising that those of them who have heretofore been deceived by demagogues are beginning to discover and to resent the impositions of which they were made the unconscious victims. That sturdy sense of justice which characterizes this element of our population as a class, will bring nearly all of them over to the support of Republican principles and policy, in the end.

THE cases of Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and Senator BOGY, of Missouri, were both disposed of by committee reports that the charges of bribery were not sustained. We do not believe the former to be a political saint, any more than we accept the latter as a model of a political reformer. Yet, because CLAYTON is a Republican, the anti-administration press characterizes his exoneration as a "whitewashing job;" while BOGY, who is a Democrat is eulogized as an incorruptible patriot, who comes forth from the ordeal without so much as a smell of fire about his garments; the remarkable difference of treatment being caused solely by the dissimilarity existing between the political views and opinions of the two Senators. And this mean and petty invidiousness we are asked, forsooth, to accept as an evidence of conscientious journalism and concern for the public welfare.

A MATTER of considerable importance to the Eastern part of this State is the project of Boston to have direct communication with the anthracite coal fields by taking advantage of the completion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway. A charter was some time ago granted by the Legislature of the State for the construction of a railroad from Hazleton, Luzerne county, to a point on the Erie Road, the idea being to convey coal from the mines of that section to Boston. The road, when completed, will bring New England within twenty-four hours of the coal regions, and open up a rich but, as yet, isolated section of country. Besides affording direct communication with the coal fields, the proposed Lehigh and Eastern Road will complete a grand trunk connection between Boston and the West, in connection with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, which extends to Fishkill, on the Hudson river, connecting with the Erie Road. Other important railway enterprises are also depending on the completion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, looking to a new and direct route from the East to Philadelphia and all Southern points.

THE Democracy of the Charleston, (South Carolina) *News*, is of the strictest and most orthodox character. When, therefore, that paper finds itself compelled to complain of the injustice which has been done the Southern States by the correspondents of Northern Democratic papers, who have sought to make political capital for their party by false or exaggerated stories respecting Republican management in that section since the war, it may be set down as pretty certain that there has been some tolerably tall lying done. That journal says:

"Their anxiety to furnish material for continued assaults upon the Republican party causes them to be oblivious of the fact that their exaggerated stories do serious harm to the very people whom they profess to pity and admire. South Carolina has suffered severely in this way."

That State, the *News* further affirms, is, upon the whole, in a hopeful condition of prosperity. "Trade and commerce are flourishing," it declares, "and the people to-day have more hard cash in their pockets than at any other time since the war ended," and the same is true of other Southern States. New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburgh *Post*, and other Democratic papers, will govern their future course accordingly.

AN EXAMINATION of the advance sheets of the official catalogue of the American section of the World's Fair at Vienna, shows that, notwithstanding the tardy action of Congress in making an appropriation, and the very large distance to which the goods have to be sent, manufacturers in our country have responded by becoming exhibitors to an extent fully three times greater than on former similar occasions at London and Paris. The whole number of exhibitors from the United States is so far 645, which will be somewhat increased before the exhibition is closed. This addition will arise from American manufacturers and artists resident in Europe, who will forward their works from thence. Alabama has exhibitors, California 2, Colorado 2, Connecticut 23, District of Columbia 8, Florida 1, Illinois 18, Indiana 3, Kentucky 9, Kansas 1, Louisiana 61, Maine 1, Massachusetts 51, Michigan 3, Missouri 50, Mississippi 2, Minnesota 1, Maryland 4, New York 228, New Jersey 16, Nevada 1, Ohio 86, Pennsylvania 44, Rhode Island 12, Texas 1, Tennessee 3, Vermont 11, Virginia 2, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1; to this is to be added 5 from England. Great credit is due to General VAN BUREN, United States Commissioner, who for the last nine months has been untiring in his efforts to make the American section worthy of the world's critical inspection.

MR. BEECHER ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In his sermon last Sunday the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER gave his views on the subject of capital punishment. He pronounced it a relic of barbarous times, in which punishments of extreme severity may have been necessary to deter people from the commission of crime. In consequence of prevailing rudeness of manners, the reign of violence, and general obtuseness of the sensibilities, barbarous or imperfectly civilized people regard with a certain indifference any mode of punishment which however really severe yet does not partake of the coarse and atrocious system of life by which they are surrounded. But as civilization advances with its polished manners and refined sensibilities, the popular feeling demands that barbarous punishments with other features of barbarism shall give place to penalties less revolting, which being in more perfect harmony with the spirit and character of the age, are, of course, more adapted to answer their purpose of deterring evil disposed swer their purpose of deterring evil disposed persons from the commission of crime. Thus Mr. BEECHER is confident that imprisonment for life as the fixed penalty for murder would be more effectual than hanging in the prevention of the crime.

But one may ask—why should a civilized people regard perpetual imprisonment with more complacency than hanging? Why is one of them more offensive to civilization than the other? Evidently if imprisonment is more effectual than hanging in the prevention of crime, the reason must be that, it seems the more terrible of the two penalties, and if it is the more terrible then it is more barbarous than the other. The truth is that the notion of the greater terribleness of any other punishment in comparison with death is a mere delusion. "All that a man hath he will give for his life," and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, a man condemned to death, would regard the commutation of his sentence to one of perpetual imprisonment as a blessed deliverance, even if its execution were absolutely certain. But in no case does its execution to the full seem a certainty to the convict. He hopes for escape in some way even under the despotism of the Czar. If there is no possibility of pardon, then he hopes that something will turn up for his deliverance, and he goes to his doom with a certain measure of cheerfulness. And in this country, it would be foolish, even absurd for any criminal sentenced to prison for life, to despair of again being at large. In the *Nation* of March 20, it is proved beyond doubt or cavil that "there is really no such punishment as imprisonment for life in any State in the Union." It is shown that in Massachusetts, in which State prison management is perhaps better than in any other State of the Union, the average duration of a life sentence is only seven years, and in the Auburn State Prison, New York, the duration of a life sentence is still shorter. From a medical report on the Auburn Prison made in 1868, the *Nation* has gathered the following statistics:

Between 1818 and 1868, 212 persons were committed to that prison under life sentence. Of these 34 died from natural causes; went mad; 3 committed suicide; 1 escaped; and 10 were transferred to other prisons; leaving 159 to be accounted for. Well, of these 159, twenty-five remained in the prison at the date of the report, and 134 had been pardoned. Perhaps, however, they were pardoned after long years of suffering, and were discharged when age or confinement had made them harmless? Nothing of the kind; their average period of imprisonment was six years and six months. In other words, when a man is sent to jail for life, he has over sixty-three chances in one hundred of liberation inside of seven years.

And the *Nation* goes on to state that this experience is very much that of all the States. Thus, in Massachusetts, fifty per cent. of the life prisoners are pardoned; in Pennsylvania, thirteen and a half of the whole number imprisoned for all periods; in Ohio, forty per cent. of the life prisoners; in Wisconsin, thirty-three per cent. So much for the certainty of the punishment of imprisonment.

And there is just as little room for question that with the lapse of every year the uncertainty of prison punishment is growing greater; in other words, the probability that the prisoner sentenced for life to the penitentiary will be let loose before he shall have even begun to realize the horror of his doom. Who doubts that, if FOSTER'S sentence had been commuted into perpetual imprisonment, the influence of wealth and family which sufficed to enlist almost the entire press and a majority of the people of the city against his execution, would have succeeded after a few years in extorting his pardon from a Governor less inflexible than IRWIN? Why, if no Governor of a Governor could have been elected for the mere purpose of pardoning him.

WHATEVER other duty the State Legislature may or may not leave unperformed at the close of the present session, it should on no account fail to pass the pending bill for the establishment of a Mechanics' High School. Of the almost incomparable value of technical training for young men the COMMERCIAL has had frequent occasion to speak, while the value to our own State of such a means of promoting its mining and manufacturing activities, can hardly be overestimated. The wonderful development of wealth among civilized nations is unquestionably due more to the extraordinary growth of mechanical inventions and their countless applications, than to any other agencies; and there would seem to be nothing to prevent American genius from attaining pre-eminence in this department of skill and science, except the proper training of our artisans for the fine work which is now principally done by foreigners. A large number of the prominent citizens of Massachusetts have recently petitioned the Legislature of that State for the establishment of a Normal Art School, in which it is proposed to give a full course of instruction in all the arts of design, with special reference to industrial applications, and the report of the State Board of Education speaks very warmly of the project and of the benefits it would be likely to confer on American industry. The proposed similar institution in our own State would doubtless be found equally profitable and advantageous.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has ordered a question of great importance to be reargued. It is this: Under the twenty-fifth section of the original Judiciary Act, a writ of error lies to the Supreme Court of a State to review any question involved in the State Supreme Court involving the supremacy of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, where the decision of the Supreme Court of the State has been adverse to the claim set up, alleging the supremacy of the Constitution or treaties or laws of Congress. The uniform practice of the Supreme Court of the United States has hitherto been to restore this jurisdiction to a consideration of the single question growing out of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. But in 1867 Congress passed a new law upon this subject, which it is conceded gives the Supreme Court of the United States power, when the jurisdiction in question arises in any case, to consider and determine that particular question, and other questions which have arisen in the State Court. This claim of further power in the Supreme Court of the United States in its right to review the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. The argument will be heard on the third of April next, and it is looked forward to with great interest by the legal fraternity.

THE origin of the word *boss*, in the sense of master, is thus given by Thurlow's work on "Trades Unions Abroad." He says that there is at Arnheim, Holland, a society that deals openly with the question of wages and hours of labor, its object being to promote the interest of the workgiver and the workman by reducing the hours of labor to secure efficiency of workmanship, retaining uniformity of wages. Its members are employers of labor in all trades, who are briefly called the *bons*, or *boss*, a word which the original Dutch settlers of New York have permanently engrafted in the American vocabulary.

IN an ordinary piano there are fifteen kinds of wood, namely: pine, maple spruce, cherry, walnut, white wood, apple, bass wood, birch, mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America and Germany. In this combination elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability and beauty are individual qualities, and the general result is "voice." There are also used the metals iron, steel, brass, white metal, gun metal and lead. There are in an instrument of seven and a half octaves 244 strings, making a total length of 7½ feet of wire, and 500 feet of wire (covering) wire.

AN unprecedented combat occurred at Reno county, Kansas, a fight between two goats and a man. The cunning and boldness of the animals are said to have been remarkable. They dodged about like professional pugilists; they ran between the man's legs; they jumped against his body, and, as the report says, "knocked him in all possible ways." As for the man, all he could do was to back out of the fight. The more he kicked the more ferocious became the goats, and it is thought that they would have killed him if their owner had not by force withdrawn them from the arena.

TWENTY ONE steamers and one hundred and ten sailing vessels sailed from Newfoundland during the first week in March, for the seal fields, and returns have already been received, the steamer Eagle having arrived at St. John's, March 17, with 33,000 young seals, and the steamer Walrus, March 19, with 11,000. Seven other steamers are reported coming. The Eagle was only fourteen days from time of sailing until her return with full cargo.

THE exports of wheat direct from Portland, Oregon, for the United Kingdom, from August 1 to February 7, amounted to 909,000 centals. The flour shipments for the same time equalled 175,000 wheat centals, making a total of 1,084,000 centals of wheat and flour as wheat. The value of the wheat was about $650,000, and the flour $300,000, making a total value of $900,000. There was still a large surplus in the hands of producers in the country.

NEW and remunerative gold diggings are said to have been found on the Simpson river, the northern boundary of British Columbia, about 220 miles from the coast and 2,000 miles north of San Francisco. The discoverer, a Mr. Cargotich; an old California miner, is trying to organize a company to work the mines.

MR. Frank Bunday, employed in his father's sash and door factory at Linesville, Crawford county, met with a shocking accident on Monday. While engaged at the turning lathe, a stick was thrown from the lathe striking him in the right eye, putting it entirely out and badly cutting and bruising his face.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Up to this date nine or ten members of the Forty-second Congress have refused to take their back pay or have unloaded themselves of it.

Three persons alleged to have been concerned in the late Ku-Klux outrage at Lake City, Fla., have been held for trial by the United States District Court, and one discharged.

Pool selling at races has been decided a misdemeanor by the authorities of Buffalo. It should be so regarded everywhere and discountenanced by all decent people.

The most poignant case of alcoholism yet recorded is that of a baby, whose mother untinklingly gave it a champagne cork to suck while it was teething, and which, at the age of three years, is so drunken and disorderly as to be a terror to the neighborhood in which it resides.

The Tennessee funding bill excites violent opposition in that State. The Memphis *Avalanche* says that without adding one hundred per cent. to the present taxation rate, the interest on the debt to be funded under the new law can not be paid.

It is quite possible steam, as a motive power, will be used on boats navigating the Erie Canal, upon its opening next month and throughout the season, with great advantage to trade and not at all to the hurt of the confining banks of the celebrated connecting link between the lakes and the seaboard.

Charleston, West Virginia, offers ten thousand dollars and exemption from taxation for ten years, to any company that will establish a car factory there, to employ at least a hundred men.

According to a late decision of the Treasury Department damage allowances should only embrace the actual substantial damage to merchandise. No allowance can be made for what is termed "commercial damage."

A number of wealthy New York ladies of the highest social distinction have recently come to the conclusion that the present style of feminine dress is far too elaborate and expensive. Consequently, they have resolved to make an effort to introduce greater simplicity and less variety into the mode of feminine adornment, and urgently request the co-operation of all sensible members of their sex.

It is estimated that over $50,000,000 have been loaned on Chicago property since the fire.

Florida is evidently destined to be the Arcadia for the sick and the invalids of the North. Its delightful winter climate, its fruits, game and fish, all conspire to make it attractive both to the sick and the pleasure seeker. The number of visitors this year has been unprecedented, and many have concluded to buy property and make it a winter home in the future.

The commissions of the present Ministers to the several Central American States will expire on the 1st July, when, by a law of Congress, the missions will be consolidated, and only one Minister assigned to all those States.

An inspired milliner has hit upon the idea of a little frame containing specimens of brilliant butterflies and beetles under glass as an ornament for the front of hats to be worn the coming summer.

Yosemite tourists and those purposing to become such will be interested to learn that the season for entering the famous valley is likely to be late this year. At last accounts there were four feet of snow in Yosemite valley, and the trails over the mountains were impassable except on snow shoes.

A grand exhibition of industries is projected at Yeddo, after the style of past displays in New York, London, and Paris, and the approaching one at Vienna.

The burnt district in Boston now presents an exceedingly animated appearance. The work of rebuilding is progressing at a very rapid rate, and present indications are that before the snows of another winter fall little will be left to mark the scene of the conflagration.

Parties in San Francisco have just contracted with an Eastern oyster man for twenty-eight car loads of oysters of various ages, to be transplanted in San Francisco and other bays.

An epidemic of measles is spreading through the Northwestern States, claiming an unusual number of victims.

The ice on the Hudson river and in the canals and lakes generally is still very thick, but the recent rains, added to the warm sunshine, have reduced its strength so much that when the break up occurs, as it must very soon, it will all disappear in a very short time.

Coroners complain that suicides have fallen off this year. There have been fewer in the last two months than in the same period for a long while previous.

Commodore Vanderbilt's half a million for a Methodist college in Tennessee, has set the Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville editors to wrangling located in their respective cities, by the ears. Knoxville will give five acres for a site, while the Chattanooga man "calls him" with a tender of the whole of Lookout Mountain, with its fine view of six States, and Lake Lula thrown in.

Dry goods merchants report an increase in the extravagance of fashionable women this season over any previous season, especially in laces, embroideries, silks and velvet. One New York firm mentions the sale in a single week of nine camel's hair shawls for $3,000 each.

A new theory of earthquakes and volcanoes is based upon the conceded fact that the earth is gradually cooling, and as it cools it contracts, but not uniformly. The interior contracts more rapidly than the crust, and it is thought the shrinkage of the crust will explain all volcanic phenomena.

A new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 156,935, being an increase during the past of 10,000. There are 11,000 Chinese and 1,650 negroes in the city.

A Connecticut woman was recently bereft of the faculty of speech by being hit with a snowball, and many married men in that part of the country have been heard to remark that, after all, winter has advantages not afforded by any other season.

The estimated valuation of lake vessel property, given by "underwriters," for this year, is widely at variance with those of preceding years, and for some unexplained reason is not proportionately given. It is safe, however, to place the whole at $23,299,000.

New England farmers believe that the immense abundance of maple sugar this season will compensate for the severe winter they have suffered.

The trustees of the Boston University have decided to open their undergraduate department, or "college of the liberal arts," the coming fall. Its curriculum will correspond with the regular classical course of the best American colleges, and lead to the degree of bachelor of arts. There are no distinctions on account of sex.

The experiment of providing lunch for employees, which has been successfully pursued by some of the leading mercantile houses of Europe, has been adopted by some Boston wholesalers, and promises to become advantageous to employers and employees.

And now the poor horses are attacked with a new disease, which does not affect the head but the legs, making the victim so weak that it is with difficulty the animal can stand.

As an addition to the ever lengthening list of explosives, it is reported that a workman in New York was killed a few days ago by the bursting of a pulley.

Honesty is not yet dead. An Iowa physician, who borrowed $50 thirty-nine years ago, while a student, has recently sent the amount, with interest, to the brother of his creditor, the latter being dead.

The smelters of lead in Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin are to meet for consultation in regard to their mining and smelting interests, the value of lead and other purposes, in St. Louis to day.

The average number of steamboats upon our Western waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, as shown by the collated statistics of the Treasury Department for the last four years, has been 1,035 steamers, aggregating 297,712 tons.

Intelligence from the American and Mexican Commissions, now in session on the Rio Grande states that the Mexicans are bringing forward a good deal of testimony to implicate Americans in the getting up of periodical Mexican revolutions.

PERSONAL.

The announcement that General Spinner has just entered upon his thirteenth year of service as Treasurer of the United States, should call public attention to one of the most faithful officials in the civil service. There are a great many men who make more noise about discharging their duties, but it would be hard to name the one who has been more uniformly true to his trust.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, is to be the orator before the united literary societies of Dartmouth at the next Commencement.

A notable death occurred at Williamatic, Conn., last week, the "last of the Mohicans" having died there in the person of Lenore Uncas, grandson of the great Narragansett chief Uncas. He was a noted hunter and fisherman, and was seventy years old at the time of his death.

General Myers, otherwise known as "Old Probabilities," is a descendant of a Connecticut family. Probably that's what makes him so good on a guess.

A grand ball was recently given at Nice, at which there was an immense number of Americans. There were belles from all nations, "but," says a correspondent, "none to equal those from England and America. The American ladies were exgomely 'good' in their toilettes, but for grace and elegance the daughters of old England carried off the palm. There were, however, some remarkably fine girls from across the Atlantic."

A Scott monument is to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A subscription for the purpose was started in August, 1871, and the large sum of $15,579 has been raised, chiefly by contributions from persons of Scottish birth or descent.

Whitelaw Reid says he is going to marry Anna Dickinson. If Anna really made up her mind that he would, his statement would have very little weight.

The last chapter in the scandalous divorce case between Ossian G. Dodge and wife, of St. Paul, Minn., is their complete reconciliation. All sorts of wicked things were proven against the wife, and, in the end, confessed that she had been in a conspiracy with a man who wanted to poison her husband, but a few days after she left the city, on the withdrawal of the case, Ossian sought her out, and they are now domiciled at home and are apparently happy again.

The Parkersburg correspondent of the Clarksburg, W. Va., *Sun*, under date of 10th inst., relates the following story, for the truth of which he vouches: George Powell, son of Benjamin Powell, Esq., of Doddridge county, West Virginia, enlisted in the army during the late war. In the year 1863, if we are not mistaken, his father received word that George was dead. His clothing, etc., was forwarded to his saddened parents; his estate was administered upon, and the proceeds of the same duly forwarded to his father by humane friends. In due time a funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. Warner, of Parkersburg, to a large congregation of sympathizing friends and relatives. Time rolled by; George Powell and all had been forgotten. His parents had striven to feel reconciled to the inexorable decree which levels all distinctions, and consigns humanity to oblivion and dust. His name was seldom mentioned, even under the old roof-tree. But "truth is stranger than fiction," and what was the astonishment and almost boundless surprise when, a few days ago, George Powell, in full health, walked into the room where his father and mother were sitting. Had the grave opened at their feet and delivered up its dead, by restoring their long lost and fondly mourned boy, could their surprise have been greater? But we will not intrude upon the old people in the joy they must have felt in again having the vacant chair filled, and their hearts and home gladdened by the return of him whom they mourned as dead.

Meadville furnishes the second. A son of Mr. O. C. Matthews, of that place, fell, while playing a game of base ball, and injured himself very severely. It is thought his collar bone is broken.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

Unparalleled Severity of the Winter—Forty Days of Snow—Work on the Canal—The Effects of the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic—Prospects of the Lake Shipping Trade—Steam Barges to be Substituted for Sailing Vessels—Cleveland to be the Great Iron Depot, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SAUT STE. MARIE, March 12, 1873.

It is not necessary to call on the oldest inhabitant to prove the severity of the winter which is slowly coming to its close, as any one in these regions can well judge that one such winter in fifty years is about all any country could stand. It commenced snowing early in November, and for forty days successively we had snow; and up to this time we have had a fall of about fifteen feet of snow. We have had the thermometer down to forty-seven degrees below zero. Since the middle of November we have not seen any bare ground, and have yet between four and five feet of snow.

For three month we did not have twelve hours' rain, nor more than ten days of thawing weather. Everything is ice and snow, without any immediate prospects of soft weather.

The work on the canal is progressing favorably, considering the small force at work; but in proportion to the force there is at least one-third more work done this winter than was done last winter, in consequence of the prosecutions against the liquor sellers and the closing of saloons. The war against whisky has been carried on here with vigor, and the result is, there is scarcely a drunken man seen any more. There has been but one man in jail this winter, and the guard-house at Fort Brady has had scarcely a tenant. Last winter the county had an enormous bill to pay for jail purposes and paupers. This winter there is nothing for the Sheriff or Overseers of the Poor.

There has not been any one found here yet who is willing to risk his reputation for sanity by saying "that appetite for strong drink was irresistible in the nature of man," as such an idea is preposterous, and every sane man knows it to be untrue. No man has yet raised his voice against the constitutionality of prohibition, or that to prohibit the sale of liquors was violating any divine right. Indians are generally supposed to say anything in favor of fire-water, but it seems it takes a Pittsburgh ex-preacher and lawyer to discover things of which the noble red man never dreamed. I am glad to see the noble stand taken by the temperance men of Pennsylvania.

It is expected that there will be a large business done in shipping on Lake Superior during the coming summer, especially in iron and other minerals. The mines seeking an outlet at Marquette will be marked with renewed vigor, and it is also expected that preparations will be made to ship from L'Anse. There will be quite a revolution in the vessel business, and vessels driven exclusively by sail will soon be among the "lost arts," since extensive preparations are being made to displace them by steam barges. Each barge will have in tow two consorts, the rigged, so that in case of emergency they can take care of themselves. The barge business expedites matters and saves the heavy tow bills on the rivers. Cleveland is going into this large business very extensively, and will be the great iron mart and shipping point for iron ore on Lake Erie; and Western Pennsylvania will be supplied from that point. What a stupid set of fellows those Erie men are to allow Cleveland to monopolize the iron ore business, as they do the oil business. The first thing they know Cleveland will even take the anthracite coal trade from them.

Two more months and we expect to see the welcome sight of the smoke of a steamer coming up the river, and then we will again consider ourselves anchored to the world at large. Until then the only link which binds us to Uncle Sam's dominions now is the dog train, which arrives and departs twice a week, and brings us papers from ten to thirty days old. I assure you, however, papers look precious when they come. A. P. H.

Iron Manufacture in Georgia.

The Savannah *Republican* says: Rome has become the center of a large system of iron works, and is competing with its neighbor, Chattanooga, for the supremacy in this trade. Between these two cities lie some of the finest iron ores in the world, considering their quality and the ease with which they can be mined and delivered. Sandstone, limestone and fire clay are generally within easy distance, and in two counties a bountiful nature has added an inexhaustible supply of semi-bituminous coal. These last localities must eventually become densely populated districts, supplying piz, rail and manufactured iron and coal to the cotton and semi-tropical country below. They have excellent farming land in the valleys which border on these mineral deposits.

It will be strange, very strange, if this particularly valuable country fails to attract the attention of the shrewd and experienced capitalists who are attracted to Georgia for pleasure or business.

THE *Railroad Gazette* devotes part of its attention every month to collecting brief annals of the railroad accidents reported in the newspapers. It chronicles for February 123 accidents against 178 for January, or an average for February of 4.75 per day and for January of 5.74 per day, the difference being accounted for by the greater cold of January. On the 14th of February 11 accidents were reported. By the whole number of accidents 126 persons were injured and 25 killed. Of the 183, 87 were derailments, and 35 were collisions. The greater proportion of derailments, or "throwing off the track," gives force to the wise suggestion of our State Commission that accidents can only be mitigated by greater strength of construction, so that cars can not be telescoped or "smashed."

SOME curious results have been brought about by the coal famine in England. One of these is the discovery of the adaptability of chalk for the purposes of fuel. Experiments in that direction, made by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, having proved successful, the various stations and offices of that line are henceforth to be heated with the new combustible. The manner of using it is by setting alternate layers of chalk and coal in an ordinary grate, first started in the usual way with wood and coal. In furnaces, however, chalk has not as yet been found to answer as well.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

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Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of B. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by B. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
W. M. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

March 26, 1873.

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Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.

Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliianteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.

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Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.

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1873.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, 1873.

The condition of the gold market is attracting much attention with the rapid advance in the premium which has taken place within the last few days, selling up to-day to 110¼. The question is asked, "What is the cause of this advance?" and we hear the hasty answer that it is owing to a clique movement. Now, the individuals who form themselves into cliques—the atoms that make up the conglomerate masses of Wall street—are usually shrewd fellows, who only take advantage of existing causes to intensify effects. From long experience they have learned the natural course of the market, and they take advantage of that knowledge to accelerate processes. The merchants tell us every winter that gold is going down gradually and that the business of the country is working up to the volume of the currency. So they make gold contracts to be settled at some future day, and help to create a "short interest," of which the coin dealers are not slow to take advantage, by buying up the little gold there is in the market, and advancing the rate of premium.

The natural course of the market in mid-winter to harvest is such as to make the premium on gold a constantly increasing figure, and will so remain as long as the balance of trade is against us, as long as we continue to buy more than we sell, as reckoned in gold. And this will continue as long as we remain a country—a good one to sell to but a poor one to buy from.

When the bulk of the surplus of our crops have been shipped abroad to meet our purchases, we must begin to send gold to take their place. This drain of gold continues until the new harvest comes in, when we usually have a declining market in the gold premium.

One reason of the facility with which the market is controlled by operators is that the credit of boarding gold in the Treasury is simply to put the government in the power of Wall street speculators, who are thus placed in a position to control the moderate amount of gold afloat in the market.

Were the government to disburse its surplus gold, it would place it out of the power of peculators to control the market. As Fisk emarked of the immortal Black Friday, "it s easier to carry contracts for $10,000,000, than o handle $4,000,000 of the real stuff." The early movement of the gold premium should e a complete refutation to the theories o hose who expect to see the return of specie ayments from the growth of the business of he country—it is an evolution by such a natural selection, that we never expect to ee it anything more than the unsubstantial roodings of their inner consciousness.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Mora.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¾	.....	120
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1864	117	117¼	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¾	117¾	118
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116	116¼	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867, new	118	118¼	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118¼	118¼	118¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	120
United States 5-20s of 1862	117
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	118
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The government market is very strong under favorable advices from London by the manipulation of the new syndicate. Bonds are reported scarce for delivery and quite a short interest in some of the issues have been developed. All the issues have improved materially, 68s having advanced to 118, closing at 117¾; 67s sold to-day at 118¼, closing at 118; new 5s at 116¼ to 115¾. The new 5s are up to 114¾ bid; 6s of 1881 have climbed to the square 120, assisted and sustained by the gold premium at 116¼.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 27, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Western Union Tel.	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Quicksilver	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	.....	94	.....	94	.....
Wells Fargo Express	.....	81¾	.....	81¾	.....
American Express	.....	74½	.....	74½	.....
United States Express	.....	74½	.....	74½	.....
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	.....	64¾	64¾	65	65¼
Michigan Central	.....	99½	99½	99¾	.....
Michigan Southern	.....	91	.....	90¾	.....
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	127	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
Chicago and N. W.	.....	86¾	86¾	86¾	.....
Chicago and N. W. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	.....
St. Paul	.....	35¾	.....	35¾	.....
St. Paul pref	.....	68¾	.....	68¾	.....
Wabash	.....	43¾	.....	43¾	.....
Wabash pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	97¾	.....	97¾	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....
Chicago and Alton pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Harlem	.....	126	.....	126	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	95¾
C. C. and I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	88½	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	87¾	Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Co's of N. J.	119¾	Pittsburgh 58	79
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	31	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	Central Transport'n	48¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, March 20	1,150	2,500	1,000	2.5	187
Friday, March 21	1,200	1,900	600	2.5	17
Saturday, March 22	140	2,800	1,450	10	.....
Sunday, March 23	580	1,100	600	1.5	.....
Monday, March 24	1,440	2,400	1,500	1.0	34
Tuesday, March 25	520	1,000	900	120	.....
Wednesday, March 26	34	200	200	45	.....
Total	5,050	13,045	7,015	990	238
Last week	4,700	12,600	10,000	750	98
Wednesday, 26th, till noon.					

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, March 20	1,830	1,795	1,800	165	93
Friday, March 21	1,100	2,900	2,000	120	33
Saturday, March 22	980	1,700	600	225	17
Monday, March 24	1,100	2,900	1,200	241	17
Tuesday, March 25	1,180	3,200	800	150	17
Wednesday, March 26	500	1,000	500	.....	.....
Total	5,698	14,695	7,200	901	187

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been light. There is more through cattle than way stock, and this leaves but a meagre supply on sale here. As usual the quality of through cattle is fair, while of the stock offered the quality ranges from common to fair. There was only two or three droves of good cattle here this week and they were not the best, as can be judged by the prices brought, $6 62, $6 75 @ $7 and $6 25 @ $6 50. Buyers and sellers say that a drove of extra heavy shipping would bring from $7 to $7 10, without any trouble. By reference to sales below it will be seen that of all the sales reported none are as high as 7c, showing at once the quality and condition of the cattle are not what is needed to bring the highest price. Drovers say that there is a good many prime cattle throughout the country awaiting shipment, and that with an improved condition of the roads so that cattle can be handled satisfactory the quality of the cattle on the market will be improved. Advices from all the Eastern markets are favorable for trade, and this coupled with the light offerings has caused quite an advance here. Sellers well knowing they had the advantage of the situation, refused to sell stock unless at an advance of from ¼c to ½c, and buyers say in many instances, ¾c. Till noon yesterday the supply of cattle was short of the demand, with every indication of continuing so the balance of the week, and while trade was satisfactory to sellers it could not be called a brisk market, as buyers held back unwilling to pay the prices asked, declaring their market would not justify it. The markets here are very often up and down, requiring careful attention to keep the run of them; thus when the runs are light, sellers advance rates, and when heavy, buyers at once bear down and purchase as cheaply as possible. To an outsider the difference of from ¼ to ½c may seem a small matter but, when it is remembered a car of cattle has generally from 20,000 to 24,000 lbs, a decline of ½c is $1 and on a small drove of cattle the loss often $1,000. Thus week shippers are making money, but how long the markets will remain good is more than any one can tell. Prime cattle are selling here, but all grades are dull and dragging. The market closes firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb cattle, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 10; extra 1,400 do do $6 75 to $6 85; extra 1,300 do do $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 do do $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,100 do do $5 00 to $5 50; fair 1,000 do do $4 25 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week have been fair up till yesterday, when they became light. During the first part of the week the market ruled quiet and steady, with sales of Philadelphia from $5 60 to $5 80, and Yorkers from $5 25 to $5 40. Since then the run has proved light, and under the influence of a better state of trade fancy prices have advanced quickly. The market rules active on all grades and kinds and sales are made about as fast as stock arrives. At yesterday noon there was but one car load on sale, prime hogs in the pens unsold, and with considerable inquiry for this kind, sellers were of the opinion that a bunch of choice hogs would sell as high as $6 00 or $6 15. At this writing it looks as if the run would continue light the balance of the week, as the country roads are in bad condition, and it is almost impossible to get stock to the cars, and when there it also uncertain about getting shipped.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $6 00 to $6 10; prime do $5 80 to $5 90; prime Yorkers $5 75; fair do $5 50 to $5 60; common $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week ending to-day has been light and the market is good and getting better toward the close. Improved advices from the East render a better feeling here, and to this time the buyers have not obtained a half supply. It is rarely that we see the hog, cattle and sheep market all good at the same time, but such is the case thus far week. The runs of all kinds of stock is light and promises to continue so the rest of the week, and we look for a still further advance in all toward the end. From this time on the runs of sheep will no doubt be light, as a good many farmers will hold and not sell until they get the clip. This will help the market some.

PRICES.

Extra 110 lbs, fine wool, $7 50; extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 00 to $7 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25.

Horses.

The run for horses during the week past has been heavy, amounting to nine hundred and ninety head. None of the stock was offered for sale here, but all went through East. Our last report from the East New York and Philadelphia, as good many horses being in the market, and the weather unfavorable for trade. The best demand seems to be for cheap horses for street car purposes. Here in Pittsburgh the number of horses offering to-day is quite large, and dealers report an active trade for heavy draft horses, while the sale of other kinds is slow, owing to the weather. The season for driving horses will not open for two months, but with additional Nicolson pavement, sellers look for a good trade.

Stock Cattle.

The supply of stock cattle on sale this week is small. There were a few farmers and dealers present wanting to purchase, but at prices they would think they cost in Chicago. At the present time stockers sell best at the Allegheny market.

Calves.

The calf season is just opening, and good fat stock finds a ready sale. Supply at present lighter than the demand. May be quoted from 5 to 7c ₩ lb, according to condition, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The number of cows offering at present small, but fully up to the demand. The market is not so good as it was a month ago, and nothing but the very best meet with a ready sale. Prices range from $35 to $60 per head.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
25	1,220	5 50	1	1,220	5 50
21	1,700	6 00	14	1,700	6 00
18	2,260	6 75	14	15,000	4 62
16	15,200	4 87½	3 bulls	4,500	3 50
12	14,900	5 62½	13	15,200	6 12
18	15,050	5 40½	12	14,900	5 40
16	15,700	6 75	22	15,100	6 87
18	19,850	6 00	17	15,000	5 50
1	1,010	3 50	33	16,800	5 65
16	16,200	6 00	16 bulls	16,200	5 75
18	22,080	6 25	5	5,100	5 50
4	2,240	5 00	2	2,300	5 00
2	1,770	5 50	38	17,800	5 70
4	15,240	6 00	1	1,250	5 50
16	21,030	6 62½	15	20,070	6 00
16	21,200	6 62½	16	20,400	6 62
15 bulls	18,200	5 75	2	1,850	4 00
15	19,010	5 87½	62		

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

4	4,460	@4 60	16	14,080	@5 00
4	2,620	4 50	3	3,370	4 75
5	5,860	6 50	2	2,370	6 38
8	7,840	6 50	18	15,840	6 87
18	18,740	4 50	19	12,520	6 50
15	6,720	6 50	11 bulls	5,200	5 75
16	14,200	6 50	16	15,050	6 87
19	20,110	6 87	17	20,270	6 87
18	20,640	5 75			

COBB, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

29	34,340	@6 12	21	24,270	@6 25
19	19,640	4 62	17	20,500	5 75
18	20,040	6 50	18	20,200	6 50
17	18,800	6 50	33	39,000	6 62
17	21,200	6 50	3	3,400	6 00
2	2,000	5 25	13	13,000	6 36

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

11, 11	11,110	@4 50	20	21,820	@5 37
4	7,420	6 00	3 bulls	5,000	3 56
14	14,700	4 00	18	14,920	6 40
17	19,140	5 40	2	per head	50 00
16	19,540	6 50	36	36,560	6 60
10	8,440	4 00	4	6,410	5 50
19	20,800	6 50	1	1,010	5 75
2	2,730	6 00	8	9,310	5 75
2	2,080	6 25	24	17,120	6 50
4	4,000	6 25	133	105,580	6 50
	per head	$62 50	1	1,080	4 12
2	2,570	6 50	14	21,990	4 25
18	20,050	6 00		20,000	

Hogs.

COBB, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
188	14,110	@5 25	148	12,010	@6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

188	16,920	5 50	178	15,420	5 62
187	16,970	5 65	167	14,720	5 62
187	16,970	5 65	166	18,720	5 40
187	16,820	6 75	195	61,522	7 50
187	7,080	7 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

208	17,220	@5 25	41	3,350	5 87
208	16,820	5 50	176	15,990	6 80
181	14,780	6 20			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

88	7,510	@6 00	168	14,510	@6 75
603 shoats	52,400	4 50	10	1,840	4 30
87	7,260	5 75	80	6,970	6 20

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 26.—There has been a fair demand the past two or three days, but the market cannot by any means be called active. Manufacturers are purchasing only for immediate wants, in consequence of their inability to realize on goods and the closeness of money. Foreign is still inactive, but holders are firm, and demand full prices. The sales comprise 11 bales super pulled at 32c; 6,000 lbs Texas at 22@26c; 8,000 lbs tub washed 50c; 40,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan fleeces, 50@57c for medium, and 59@57c for X and XX.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull, and prices are nominal; No 1 red winter $1 63. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 44@45c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 32c. Refined petroleum firm and steady; car lots 16c; Cohio State test 24@24½c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acetic	9	17	@ 20
Alum	3	4	@ 5
Alcohol	1 75	@1 75	
Arsenic	3	5	@ 6
Alcohol, gal	1 95	@ 2 50	
Aloes			30
Arrow			20
Am. Carb	2	27	@ 30
Annotta	9	12	@ 14
Annotta	50	60	@ 65
Balsam			50
Soda	5	5½	@ 6
Sal. Coma	2	10	@ 1 12
Say Russia	1 50	@ 4	00
Barks			
Cassia	20	41	@ 45
Cinchona	1	25	@ 1 50
" Pale	1	80	@ 2 00
" Red	1	50	@ 1 75
Black Lead			20
American	2	50	@ 3 00
East Ind	9	11	@ 12
German	6	7	@ 9
Blue Mass	70	75	@ 80
Blue Vitr	10	14	@ 14½
Borax ref	13	15	@ 16
Brimstone	4½	5	@ 5½
" Flor Sul	5	6	@ 6
Calomel A		1	50
" English		1	80
Camp ref	43	@ 48	
Canthar's	2	25	@ 2 75
Chan. Ger			47
" Roman	2	47	@ 50
Chloro'm	1	45	@ 1 50
Clovers	30	40	@ 42
Cochineal	1	90	@ 2 00
Corn pipe case	7	75	@ 8 00
Copperas	2½	@ 3	
Cream Tar	40	@ 45	
Cubebs	20	@ 24	
Cudbear	25	@ 45	
Emery	10	@ 12	
Ex Nit spts	38	@ 40	
" Sulph	68	@ 74	
Ginger	12	@ 15	
Ging Ale	48	@ 50	
Gulian	25		
" Sicily	25		
Flour sul	3	@ 4	
Galls Aleppo	33		
" Chinese			
Arabic sts	30	@ 40	
" Sorts	20	@ 25	
Myrrh Tk	50	@ 67	
Shellac	58	@ 67	
Trag sorts	45	@ 60	
" Flake	60	@ 75	
Hoffm's A	1	@ 1	46
Indigo Ma	1 25	@ 1	50
Span fl'ts	1 30	@ 1	40
Licorice	30	@ 1	00
Jamp Ber	7	@	9
Lac Child	8	@	40
Mace	1 75		
Madder	18	@	20

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is very dull and firm. Crude buyers were indifferent about purchasing. We quote nominally standard grades, round lots, 12½c; car loads at works 16c.

OIL BARRELS

steady, but not active; country make $1 85; city $1 90@2 00.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 27.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was irregular and unsteady owing to the report of a large strike near Greene City on upper road. The market declined, and sales were effected all the week from $2 10 to $2 30, closing nominal at about $2 15. At Oil City the market was unchanged, closing at $2 25 bid, with no sales reported. The market at Parker's was steadily at $2 05@2 10. At Petroleum Centre the market was irregular, with the new developed market nominally 10½c in bulk, and 13½c in barrels. Sales:

7 cars	upper road, spot		$1 10
1 car	bbls upper road, spot		2 25
1 car	bbls upper road, sl'r		2 23½
1 car	bbls Parker road, spot		2 20
250	bbls Oil City, spot		2 40
100	bbls Oil City, spot		2 50
200	bbls Oil City, spot		2 45
200	bbls Parker's, spot		2 25
200	bbls Parker's, spot		2 10
100	bbls Parker's, spot		2 05
12	cars Parker's		2 10
200	bbls Tidioute, spot		2 10
200	bbls Tidioute, spot		2 00

NEW YORK, March 27—Closing 26.—Crude in bulk firm at 9¾c. Refined firm and quiet; 1,000 bbls in stock 10,000 bbls at 25c. Philadelphia delivery: Market firm; sales 7,000 bbls, 5 at 24½c; 5,000 bbls May at private terms—quoted at 19¼c; 5,000 bbls May at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 19¾c; crude 13¾c; cases 25c; sales none; futures: April 19¼c; May 20c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 26.—Market quiet at $1 10@2 12½.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Market quiet and firm at $2 40@2 45; lower road $2 20@2 25; upper road $2 20@2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—Market quiet and dull at $2 15@2 17½.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, March 27.—Market quiet, easier and not so much doing, with about $2 15 the ruling figure.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Refined 26c; crude 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Refined 19¼c; crude in bulk 9¾c; in barrels 13¾. Market very quiet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	543
W W Peterson	Standard Oil Works	1,213
B S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	536
Hutchinson & B	Hutchinson Oil Works	1,213
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	455
O J Greer	Nonpareil Oil Works	393
O J Greer	Nonpareil Oil Works	620
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	83
Wm Watson	Sterling Oil Works	189
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	312
Tuck & M	Citizens' Oil Co	552
H McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	209

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	453	Peerless Oil Wks	1,293
Hutchinson O Wks	1,749	American Oil Wks	468
Citizens' Oil Works	595	Nonpareil Oil W	705
Sterling Oil Works	160	Cosmos Oil Works	550
Total			5,407

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 27, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L. Cook & Co	Wharton, S. & Co, Phila	153
Central Refg Co	Carson & Conlin, Phila	50
Central Refg Co	J Pogan, Phila	622
Continental Refg	Wharton, S. & Co, Phila	150
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	500
Central Refining Co	C Pratt, N Y	150
Total		1,625

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—Having little to say with regard to the tone and general characteristics of the markets, our remarks shall be brief and to the point. As we write, late in the day, the weather has greatly moderated, and the hopes and expectations of those that wished that winter has taken final leave, and that in its stead "gentle spring" will rule. So mote it be. These markets exhibit few changes worthy of particular remark. The moderate weather for the past few days has had a depressing effect upon trade generally. In a few days the April set lements will have been adjusted, and following we look for brisk weather and an easier money market. Then look out for an active trade.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, exclusive of elevator, store or canal:

Wheat, sacks	1,112	Corn, sacks	580
Barley, sacks	240	Oats, sacks	800
Rye, sacks	100	Hay, tons	50
Butter, pkgs	57	Cheese, boxes	50
Bacon, lbs	11		

In consequence of the uniform state of prices we omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 26.—The market for Scotch pig continues very quiet, with no disposition on the part of importers to press goods, as the stocks continue light and little or none on the way. The threatened strikes have had the tendency to deter consumers from entering the market, and their purchases are altogether to meet present needs; we quote Eglinton $25, Glengarnock $26@26; Gartsherrie $26, and Coltness $26; we note sales of 200 tons Eglinton, from yard, at $25, cash; 100 tons Eglinton, 100 tons Glengarnock, and 500 tons Eglinton at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. For American pig the market is steady and firm; sales from No 1; No. 2 and gray forge, which have been somewhat neglected, have been in more inquiry; sales reported have been made of 4,500 tons gray forge, at the furnace, at about $20, part time; 100 do No. 1 Carbon $50; 100 do No. 2 do $47, and 100 do No 2 Wyoman at $45. New English rails have been in more inquiry; about 2,000 tons for shipment changed hands at $70 gold, which is considerably below cost of importation. New American are quiet at $80@85 currency, without sales. Old English are in good inquiry; sales of 500 tons G. M., to arrive, at $29, time and interest added; and 300 do T., $25, cash. In scrap we only hear of small parcels at about $25@27 50, from yard.

LONDON, March 11.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co.:

EXPORT OF BARS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending 28th Feb.	Two Months Ending 28th Feb.
	1873.	1873.
	Tons.	Tons.
To United States	58,131	91,963
All other countries	43,230	92,255
Total	71,361	141,218
Less to United States	6,270	7,861
Net	14,992	10,079

	58	131,994
	22,897	19,110

—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 27, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand light, holders firm and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, weak and lower, closing unsettled; No 1 spring Chicago $1 27¾ at 29¾; No 2 do, $1 19¾; regular, cash, $1 20¾; fresh $1 25¾, seller May; No 3 do, $1 16¾@1 16¾; rejected 93c. Corn dull and the market unsettled and lower; No 2 mixed, 30¾@30¾c cash; 34¼@34¾c seller May; 36¾c seller June; rejected 29c. Oats dull, but unchanged; No 2, 29½c regular, cash; 28¾c seller May; rejected 23½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2, 64¾c regular, cash; fresh, 65¾c. Barley—Demand good at full prices; fall No 2, 80@81c; No 3, 65@66c.

PROVISIONS—Clover seed—Demand fair and market firm at $4 75@4 85; mammoth $6 00. Timothy seed —In market fair and firm at $3 00@3 05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork—Demand good at full prices, $14 12½ cash; $15 00 seller May. Hogs—Full prices; $5 25@5 30. Cut meats—Demand quite good at full prices; shoulders $4½ per lb; short ribs $5½ asked; long clear $5¾@5¾. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 87c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton dull and prices nominally low. Flour—Choice family extra $6 25; fancy $ 0 25. Wheat dull at $1 60. Corn active at 58c, on orders in depot. Oats 45@50c, on track and in depot. Corn meal 60@62½c, sacked and delivered. Provisions steady. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Lard—Kettle rendered 9c; do dried 9½c. Country bacon prime 6½@7c, shoulders 7½c; sides 9c; hams 11¾@12c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 16½c; low middling 17¾@18c; receipts during the past day 10,000 bales; shipments last twenty-four hours 990 bales; stock 48,730 bales. Four quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced to 60@67c. Oats and rye quiet and a shade lower at 42@43c. Hay dull at $24@28. Bran dull at $17. Corn meal declined to $2 55. Bulk meats steadier; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear sides 8¼@8¾c. Bacon steadier; shoulders 7c; sides 9@9½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 58; amber Michigan, seller March, $1 61¾; do April $1 67; do May $1 76¾; seller last half May $1 79; No 2 red winter, cash, $1 50; seller prices a shade lower; high mixed, spot, 39½c; seller June 42c; do August 45c; yellow 60c. Oats a shade higher; No 1, 40c; No 2, 34c; Michigan 32½c. Dressed hogs $5 50. Clover seed—Mammoth $6.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 22; No 2 do, $1 19¾. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 36c. Oats dull and prices are nominal; No 2, 26½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 66c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; spring No 2, 86c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 27.—Wheat scarce; No 3 Milwaukee club $1 60. Corn dull at 60c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money scarce and dear at 1 32a1-16 per diem.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange is sharp demand, and prime drawers, Brown, Clews & Belmont, have advanced rates to 108¾a108¾ for sixty days and 109¼a109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 110¾ to 110¾, closing at 110¾@ 110¾. The purchase of the whole one million and a half offered by the Treasury by Jay Cooke & Co. at 110 31-100 is regarded as the introduction of the April programme of Secretary Richardson as to the reserve. Loans 2½a7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $93,000,000.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Secession Movement in the Canary Islands—Insubordination in the Spanish Army.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, and the leaders propose to declare the islands independent of Spain and to ask for a British protectorate. Gen. Hidalgo has been appointed captain General of the Canaries.

Insubordination is spreading in the army of Catalonia. Many officers had been threatened with death and obliged to fly. The Carlists are masters of upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have yet been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday, ordering the Cortes to meet in Constitutional Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

MADRID, March 27.—The Correspondencia announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonse. General Cabrina has been appointed to the supreme command of all Carlist forces in Spain.

PARIS, March 27.—President Thiers has ordered that Senor Rio, Director of the Carlist Committee at Bayonne, be interned, and that the Prefect of lower Pyrenees arrest Don Carlos wherever found.

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad Bond Swindle—Gen. Fremont Found Guilty.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and El Paso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of embezzling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned *in contumaciam* to five years confinement. Other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving court.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 27.—The death of Amedee simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent historian, is announced this morning. He was seventy-six years of age.

ROME, March 27.—The Countess Giocoli is dead.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Assembly to-day rejected the motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.

VIENNA March 27.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the direct elections bill to second and third readings by eighteen votes in excess of the requ red two-thirds majority.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship "Great Western," from Bristol to New York, went ashore to-day at Blackmoor bay in heavy fog.

MOVILLE, March 27.—The steamship Columbia has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜, and for account 93⅛@93⅜. American securities—5-20s of '62, old, 92¾@93; do. 1865, 93¾; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway bonds 22. The bullion in the Bank of England increased to-day 294⅝. 000. Spirits of petroleum 15s@16d; refined do 16d. Linseed oil £15 5s.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 55 francs 62 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9⅜@9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; of which 10,000 bales were American and 3,000 bales were for speculation and export; February and March shipments from Savannah and Charleston at 9 7-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short rib do 39s 3d.

ANTWERP, March 27.—Refined petroleum 41 francs.

THE FARMERS MOVING.

The Desire to be Placed on the Same Footing With Other Classes of Citizens—Protest Against High Taxes, Transportation Rates, &c.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 27.—A State Farmers' Convention met here yesterday with about two hundred delegates present from all parts of the State. A permanent organization was effected, with John Davis President, and several addresses were made and plans discussed for placing the farmers on the same footing with other classes of citizens. To-day resolutions were adopted in favor of an organization of producing classes and recommending the farmers' movement in the country. Some members of some local farmers' club. It was also resolved that the taxes charged on the people by the national, State and local governments are unjust and unequal, and far beyond the needs of an economical administration of governmental affairs. That tariff laws of the United States should be so amended that salt and lumber be placed on the free list; that railroad freights and fares should be reduced by law to a just and fair sum; that the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect and calculated to bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people; that giving the banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay enormous rates of interest, seven-tenths of which is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery. A preamble was adopted setting forth the wants and needs of the farming and industrial classes, and pledging themselves in the accomplishment of their desires to ignore all political influence and prejudices, and to support only such men for office as are known to be true to the interests of farmers. In the evening a permanent organization was effected, to be known as "The Farmers Co-operative Association," and having subordinate associations in the State.

The session lasted till a late hour at night, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the State.

A eleven r. m. the Convention adjourned sine die.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—*The Democrat's* Peoria, Ill., special says that the Grange movement in this section are organizing for war on the railroads. Meetings were held there to-day at which resolutions were adopted declaring they intend to fight monopolies, and that the railroad corporations until the farmers' rights were recognized and respected. Two hundred delegates were at effected and a feeling of earnest determination was manifested.

The Sunken Steamers Brill and Collier.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Captain Shallcross, agent for the underwriters, to-day telegraphed to Cairo for a diver and on his arrival will proceed immediately to work the steamer Brill sunk in the upper locks Tuesday night. The entire cabin has broken loose from the hull and floated off. The boat is not broken in two, but the hog chains are all broken and she lies in thirty feet of water and it is impossible to raise her. All passing boats are now passing through the Ohio side. Captain Shallcross, who came over from Eckert says the river is low both and rising at Henderson to raise the Collier, and must abandon her till the water falls.

A GIRL'S MARRIAGE PORTION.

And What Came of It—How Sweet Potatoes Were Introduced Into the Miami Valley—A Long Walk.

[From the Dayton, (O.) Journal.]

The first white or yellow sweet potatoes seen in this valley were introduced here about fifty years ago by old Billy Street, who lived on a small farm on Dry Run, near where it empties into the Miami river, not far from Franklin. They were brought from Georgia, of which State Street was a native. Old Billy married a widow in Georgia who had an incumbrance in the shape of a daughter who was "bound out" until she should come of age, at which time she was promised a bed, pots and kettles, dishes, &c., as a "marriage portion." Street prevailed on his wife to emigrate to Ohio, on condition that when her daughter came of age she might return to Georgia for her, and bring her North. And some months afterwards Street and his wife found themselves in a little cabin in a small clearing, on the banks of the Miami, not far from Franklin, Warren county. The Georgia emigrants for a time found it a hard matter to live, but they worked hard, and the settlers aided them, and finally prosperity followed industry, and they made their situation tolerably comfortable. At length the time came when Mrs. Street's daughter was to be free, and putting the side-saddle on "old Doll," she started off for Georgia for her girl! She made the journey safely, and brought her daughter and her "marriage portion" back with her! There was a bed-tick, two iron pots, a "spider," dishes, knives and forks, coffee and tea pots, and various other articles of domestic comfort and convenience that were toted on "old Doll" all the way from Georgia, the girl walking all the way. And what was more important than all else, a half-peck of yellow sweet potatoes, and a pint of topset onions were among the bound girl's things! The potatoes and onions were carefully planted and cultivated, and in the course of a couple of seasons the whole valley was supplied with sweet potatoes and onions, and old Billy Street made a nice little fortune by their production and sale. Old subscriber and the *Journal* throughout this valley will remember old Billy Street, and his sweet potatoes and onions, which had sale everywhere. It will also be remembered by many that Billy Street's daughter was a little peculiar. Some things in the Bible he believed, and other things were in doubt. The doubtful passages were crossed out by his pen, and quite illegible. The old man has been dead many years, and his family are in the far West.

French Report on Absinthe.

A French commission, consisting of experts, has just made a report, reviewing all the methods employed in the manufacture of absinthe, and the great loss of life entailed by its use in France. They recommend that this article be included in the list of poisons, and that its sale be interdicted, excepting on prescription of a physician. They think the sale should be visited with heavy penalties, and that every effort ought to be made to break up the indulgence in an article possessing such poisonous properties. It is not the absinthe alone that proves so dangerous, but the coordinate consumption of alcohol that accompanies it. Some who are addicted to it have been known to take thirty glasses of absinthe every day, the greater part of which is absolute alcohol.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—River rising, with ten feet seven inches in the canal, seven feet seven inches in the Indian chute, five feet over the rocks in the Kentucky chute, and eighty feet bridge space. Clear and cool. Business lively. Arrived—Henry Probasco, H. S. Turner and Charmer, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Jno. Means and barges, St. Louis; John Dippold, Lioness, A. J. Baker and J. D. Blackmore, Pittsburgh. Departed—Arlington, Cincinnati; Probasco, Memphis; Turner, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Mountain Belle, Dippold, Lioness, Baker and Blackmore, Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle, Memphis; Mattie Bee, Davenport. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Jos. Jacobson, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Mound City; John Pike, Missouri river; Coal Hill and Cowan, Cincinnati; Simmes, Cairo. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts 4,706 head; market active and prices strong for all grades; choice native steers sold freely at a range of $5 75 @ 6 30; fair to good well fleshed steers, $4 90@5 50; 12½ cwt, $4 20@5 60; good corn-fed Texans $4 40@5 10; two small bunches of extra steers, averaging over 1,400 lbs, sold at $6 85@7 00; shipments yesterday 205 head. Hogs—Receipts 9,965 head; market active, strong and 10c higher; mixed packing at $5 00@5 50, outside for extra smooth lots averaging 200 lbs; shipments 2,713 head.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cattle more active and a shade higher; very best on sale to-day 6½@6¾; that generally rated first quality 5¾@6; second do 5¼@5¾; good fair quality 4½@5¼; receipts 975 head; sales 586 head. Hogs 8c higher and in good demand; prices here at close prices, tending upward; still fed 6¾@7c; corn fed 7@7½c; receipts 4,890. Sheep —Light supply and in fair demand at 5¾@6c higher; 5@5¾c for fair to prime; 8c for extra; receipts 389 head.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm extra $1 9[illegible] at 92; no sales; No 1 white $1 84@1 85; amber $1 67. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 49c. Oats dull and prices have declined to 36½c. Clover seed $4 12@5 00.

MOORE'S COTTAGE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

A Curious Memento of the Irish Bard in Fairmount Park.

In the current number of *Appleton's Journal* is given in the "Old House" series a cut and description of the old cottage on the Peters estate, in which, for a time, lived Tom Moore, the Irish poet. The description is somewhat too long, and a great deal too rambling, to admit of reproduction entire, but in the following extracts will be found the gist of the story:

It is nearly seventy years since the author of "Lalla Rookh" paid his brief visit to this country. The society he frequented while here was chiefly English, and when we remember that he flitted across our land as a disappointed office seeker, gone home disgusted from the profitless realities of a supposed Bermudian sinecure, it is not perhaps strange that he saw us with jaundiced eyes, and spoke of us with a bitter illiberality, which strongly savored of snobbishness, in some of the "Odes and Epistles," published shortly after his return to England. But what he thought of us was of little consequence then—is of less consequence now—let us therefore turn to the more immediate subject of this sketch, and say something about the historic, or, more strictly speaking, traditional spot and structure known as

TOM MOORE'S COTTAGE,"

on the margin of "fair Schuylkill's flowery banks." This cottage was one of the outlying laborer's cots on the Belmont estate, that estate being owned and dwelt upon at the time of Moore's visit by the distinguished jurist and friend of Washington, Judge Richard Peters, but is now included within the limits of West Fairmount Park. It stands upon the western bank of the river, immediately north of the Park offices at Belmont, and within a few rods of a way station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The building itself is of the humblest sort; a single story in height, constructed of gray stone, with a gambrel roof overgrown with moss and lichens. It is overshadowed by two gigantic sycamores, through the brar ches of one of which a wild vine has climbed and spread, and still makes an earnest and not wholly ineffectual struggle each spring to fling its "green o'earching" athwart the lowly roof of the cot. But the sycamores themselves are far gone in the decrepitude of age, and now make but a feeble show of verdure—the mere shadow of a shade—in the leaf-time of the year. The river-road runs directly by the cottage, coming from the Belmont Mansion, and crosses the river at the Falls of Schuykill, a mile above. At what particular time or season of the year, or for how long

MOORE OCCUPIED THIS COTTAGE,

we have been unable to discover. At the time of his stay, a very brief one in Phiadelphia, the mansion house of Belmont, as we have said, was occupied by Judge Peters, and considering that he was not only a distinguished man in public and a most genial and hospitable man in private life; and furthermore, that he himself, to use the language of the period, "cultivated the muses" with no inconsiderable success—as witness his "Song of the Treaty Tree," and that other beginning:

When Britain first, by Heaven's command,

Arose out the sea and stretched her snowy hands—

considering all this, it seems a trifle singular that there has not come down to us any record of hospitality offered, or social relations entered into between the great Irish poet and the Judge, whose house grounds he sojourned for a greater or less period of time. It is certain that there were "passages of friendly interchange," and even much mirth and music between them, but it would seem to have been wholly unable to find recorded or to hear from contemporaneous nor any trustworthy details whatever as to the exact time, manner, or circumstances of the abiding, sojourning, or dwelling of Thomas Moore within the cottage known as the "Schuylkill's flowery banks." Some fifteen years ago, however, a number of Philadelphia gentlemen (most of them of Irish or descent fellow countrymen of the Irish bard) conceived a pleasant and characteristic plan for putting

THE STAMP OF AUTHENTICITY

upon "Moore's Cottage," and renewing the memory of his visit, by establishing a social club, and dining in honor of the poet on a certain day in each year. The day selected for this annual banquet was the 28th of May, the anniversary of Moore's birth, and on that day in 1858, those gentlemen assembled for the first time as the "Moore Club" in the little shelling by five rivet-hole. At this first memorial dinner the club was further organized, and it was determined that the meetings should be held monthly, in addition to the great annual and convivial gatherings on the poet's birth-day, in the traditional cottage with the sycamores. After a few such meetings, however, and after two—or perhaps three—pleasant gatherings, the enthusiasm of the club began to cool, and its list members were, we believe, finally quenched by the late civil war.

ABROAD, as well as at home, this seems to be an area of wholesale exposure of the misdoings and corruptions of men and corporations. The investigation into the colossal swindle of the so-called Dachou banks in Bavaria has not yet been concluded; the investigation into the grand fraud of the Hungarian marriage portion association has scarcely commenced, and yet from all parts of the world reports of delinquencies are received of criminal investigations instituted against swindle banks and humbug stock enterprises. In Paris the directors of no less than five financial stock corporations have been arrested. In Vienna the whole board of trustees of the Austrian Central Building Association was incarcerated in the criminal prison. In Paris there are two of the former ministers of Napoleon III. among those implicated—namely, Messrs. Clement Duvernois and Lefebvre Durnille, as also a third accomplice, Mr. Formerol, who some years ago was President of the Swiss Confederate Diet.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

March 27, 1873.

	Cents.
Mrs. J. W. Abernethy, Jacksonville, Pa.	3
Miss Mary Wall, Beatty P. O., Pa.	3
Mrs. A. L. McFarline, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
John French, Annapolis, Md.	3
Miss Angeline Thounhorst, Spring Church, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Petition for Removal from Trusteeship

In the District Court, yesterday, James Herdman, Esq., President of the Dollar Savings Bank filed a petition for the removal of William Dalzell, Jr., Trustee of said bank, because of rumors damaging to his reputation. A rule to show cause why Mr. Dalzell should not be removed was granted, and made returnable on the 12th of April next.

Shoplifting in Allegheny.

An organized system of shoplifting has been discovered at Semple's dry goods store in Allegheny city. The guilty parties, several in number are known, warrants have been issued, on information, for their arrest. No less than ninety silk yards of silk, together with laces, shawls and many other goods have been stolen within a short period. It is expected that the thieves will be apprehended and punished.

County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Fourth Ward School Building, commencing next Monday evening, to continue five days. Three sessions will be held each day, the morning session commencing at nine and a half o'clock, the afternoon at two, and the evening at seven. The programme is carefully prepared, and will prove interesting to the friends of education.

About a Demijohn.

A suit for slander was instituted in the District Court, yesterday, by William Weir, against John Wenley, both residents of Allegheny. Weir states in his affidavit that on the 25th of March last, the defendant, in the presence and hearing of other persons, maliciously made use of the words "Weir stole the demijohn," having reference to one in the plaintiff's possession. The plaintiff considers his good name to have been injured by the use of such language, and a *capias* was issued, returnable on the first Monday of April next.

Knights of Pythias Trouble.

There is trouble between the supreme lodge and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Knights of Pythias. It is stated that the State Grand Lodge has been suspended by the Supreme Chancellor of the World, for insubordination, and that the charter has been revoked. The charter bears date March 17th, and the grounds assigned are insubordination and continued disregard of authority on the part of the Grand Lodge. This State becomes, meantime, a district under the direct authority of the Supreme Lodge, and will be known as the district of Pennsylvania. It is placed under the supervision of Past Grand Chancellor Joseph D. Weeks, of this city.

Great Western Band.

The musical entertainment tendered by the Lecture Committee of the Library Association to their patrons, which takes place this evening, will be a delightful treat. The following programme will be performed by the full military band of twenty-seven pieces, under direction of Prof. Weise:

1. Grand Quickstep, by Paulus, leader of French Band.
2. Introduction of "Cavitina," from Belisar.
3. Overture—"Robert the Robbers," by Ferd. Sappa.
4. Waltz: "Beautiful Blue Danube," by Straus.
5. Scrio-Comic Fantasie.
6. "The Rag-a-Muffin Parade," by Ringleibein.
6. Serenade: "Good-Night, Farewell," by Rucken. The concert begins at 7½ o'clock.

Almost Frozen to Death.

A man named Louis Thompson made a narrow escape from death on the street, in Temperanceville, on Wednesday evening. He was found about nine o'clock lying on Carson street, near the railroad crossing, in an insensible condition, being almost frozen to death. He was conveyed into the office of Deputy Mayor Hollingshead, where he was allowed to remain all night. After being "thawed out" he gave his name, and stated that he was sixty-four years of age and resided in Cannonsburg. He was returning home on foot from the city, but was unable to proceed further than the place where he was found. Yesterday morning, after returning thanks to his preservers, he proceeded on his way.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

As a delineator of the more womanly characters of Shakespeare, Miss Neilson has few equals, no superior. Her impersonation of "Juliet," one of the most exacting roles in the whole range of study, is almost perfect; so near to nature as to disarm criticism.

Choosing her methods and materials well, there is almost nothing to say or suggest to Miss Neilson. The personation is one of her best. Shakespeare has had many artistes, but none who so thoroughly filled all the requirements of the part. In all seasons there was nothing to wish. All was perfect. Without following in any one's example Miss Neilson has marked out for herself a track of her own, and she follows it to the end. "Rosalind" does not possess, primarily, the stage effects of "Juliet," but, is on the whole, a more enjoyable personation. The play will be repeated to-night.

Library Hall.

"It should not be forgotten by our readers that to night the Library lectures close for the season with that of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., on "Oratory." Mr. Dougherty's ability as an orator is so well established that it is unnecessary to say anything regarding it. His subject is, too, a familiar one, and has always drawn crowded houses. The lecture has been remodeled and improved, and our people will all be glad to hear it again. The Great Western band will furnish some excellent instrumental music, as noticed elsewhere.

THE LICENSE VOTE.

Additional Returns from Cities and Counties.

We have received the following additional returns of the vote for and against license, under the Local Option law:

	For.	Against.	Maj.	Maj.
			for.	ag'st.
Harrisburg city	2,050	1,982	68	
Erie city	556	240	316	
Lancaster county	1,201	1,503		302
Dauphin county	3,517	2,225	1,292	
Erie county	1,781	2,592		811
	9,405	8,542	1,676	1,113
Majorities for license previously reported				60,00
Majorities against license				24,857
				36,094
Add majority as above				563
Total majority for license				36,657

Reports from about seventeen counties are yet to be received.

Wooden Building Committee.

The Wooden Building Committee of the City Councils met for the first time this year, yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. John O'Neill as chairman. After some discussion the committee agreed to recommend ordinances for wooden buildings as follows:

Mrs. Bright, frame addition, corner Twenty-eighth and Penn streets.

Joseph Ryston, frame extension of painter shop, at Twenty-eighth and Twelfth streets.

Charles Hoehn, two room frame dwelling in Seventeenth ward.

No further business of public importance was transacted.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS will hold a regular meeting on Monday next.

The father of W. D. Moore, Esq., of this city, died at Lancaster, Ohio, a few days ago, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The veterans of the Mexican war residing in Baltimore, following the lead of Pittsburgh veterans, have formed an association.

MR. HOWARD MORTON was slightly injured on Wednesday by being thrown from a horse which got scared at a locomotive at East Liberty.

ALDERMAN O'DONNEL has purchased a part of the Mowry estate on Butler street, in the Thirty-fourth ward, and intends erecting small dwelling houses.

SEVERAL boys have been arrested and held to bail for a hearing before Alderman Kretzer on a charge of larceny of scrap iron from the works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, South Side.

THREE night walkers were charged before Deputy Mayor Barker, yesterday, with committing a nuisance in dumping filth on the wharf on the South Side. They were let off with the costs.

DRS. WALTERS AND Cable yesterday performed the rare operation of extirpating the parotid gland, in a gentleman named Gallagher, residing in the Ninth ward. The patient is getting along finely.

TWO boys, named Con. Buckley and John Leiferd, have been arrested and held to bail for a beating by Deputy Mayor Nichols, on a charge of larceny from the cars of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A PARTIAL hearing was had yesterday before Alderman Bowring, in the case of Jenny Harris, charged on oath of Mrs. Robinson with keeping a disorderly house on Tenth street. The accused is under $500 bail.

A MAN named Anwright, while drunk in a saloon in Temperanceville, Saturday evening, was robbed of a ten dollar bill. The officer attached to the office of Deputy Mayor Hollingshead is looking for the thief with slight prospects of success.

THE bawdy house of Mrs. Douglass, on Wayne street, was "pulled" last evening by the police. The proprietress, one "lady" and five sporting gentlemen were locked up for a hearing. Subsequently Mrs. Douglass was released on depositing fifty dollars.

THE paper containing the signatures of citizens of Beaver Falls, accepting the proposition of the Cutlery Company in regard to the employment of Chinese labor, is now in the hands of Henry Hice, Esq., attorney of the company, and can be seen on application to him at his office in Beaver Falls.

JOSEPH LUPPY and James Chatham were charged yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, with larceny by bailee, George Frazer, prosecutor. It is alleged that the accused, who boarded with the prosecutor, on Arthur street, re-ntly moved away, when they took his trunk, valued at $40, and now refuse to deliver it up.

ON Wednesday evening at an attempted representation of "The Passion Play," in Ormsby borough, an accident with red fire endangered the building. The paper scenery caught fire and there was great excitement for a few minutes, but there was but a small audience in attendance. No damage was done.

Space fitting appears to be indulged in to a great extent in Semple's emporium. Chief Clark yesterday lodged information, before Mayor Conroy, against Mrs. Augusta and her daughter, alleging that they stole silks to the value of one hundred and forty dollars. Most of the goods have been recovered. Warrants were issued.

JOHNNY BENTZ, of St. Paul's Cathedral choir, has in his possession a German Bible, printed in the year 1720. That the Bible is a great curiosity, and it demonstrates the fact that the German language is considerably different now from what it was in that age. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, the letters being remarkably plain. It was bound in Turkish board covers with leather.

TWO INFORMATIONS were made yesterday before Alderman McMasters by Peter Keefe, proprietor of a feed store, against John McClarran and Wm. Seibert, Jr., the former being charged with false pretenses and the latter with larceny by bailee. The prosecutor alleged that McClarran gave him a check on the Bank of Industry for $17 05, but when he presented it he was informed that he never had an account there. He also alleged that Seibert had sixty-three sacks, valued at twenty dollars, belonging to him, which he refused to return. Warrants were issued.

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION.

Regular Meeting—Work Commenced—An Investigation Ordered.

A regular meeting of the Tax-payers' Union, of the Seventh and Eighth wards, was held last evening in the Franklin street school house. There was a large attendance, and considerable discussion was indulged in.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the chairman, Alderman Shore, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Newman offered the following:

WHEREAS, In order that the proceedings of this Union at the last meeting upon matters involving the equalization of valuations under the present ordinance may not be wrongfully construed and misunderstood; therefore

Resolved, That this Union is in favor of equalized valuations for taxation; but it is opposed to the expenditure of public money for encouraging the continuance of schemes and measures considered impracticable.

Mr. Sackett said that he had made comparisons of the assessments in the city and rural districts and found them very unequal. He stated that a citizen in the Twentieth ward owned 82 acres which was assessed at the rate of $100 per acre. This citizen had sold some acres at $20,000. This was a choice piece, but the whole place was worth at the rate of $6,000 per acre. The speaker had one lot on Logan street worth $6,000, but instead of being assessed at $100, his assessment reached $1,714. He had a lot on Bedford avenue valued at $1,000 for which he was assessed $250. At this rate one acre valued at $6,000 should be assessed at $1,500 instead of $100. The speaker gave a number of other comparisons of the difference of assessments in the city and rural districts.

Capt. Ward held it would be unjust to assess the farms in rural districts as heavily as city property, as the income derived from them was small. If these properties were so assessed, it would ruin thereby their owners. He then attempted to dispose of their property there would be no buyers. The city is growing rapidly, but it will require many years before all these farms can be divided into small lots and occupied.

After some further discussion the resolution of Mr. Newman was adopted.

The Chairman then stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action relative to the mesing railroad bonds.

Mr. Sackett offered a resolution that the question of what has become of the stock that the city owned in the different railroads be referred to the Executive Committee for investigation, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Ward thought the committee should not be limited in their investigations. There were other matters that needed attention.

The Chairman thought there should not be hasty action. Let this Union proceed slowly until Unions are organized in every ward, and then there could be concerted action. The taxpayers of the city could then exert greater influence.

A number present then took part in the discussion who held that the committee should, after they had investigated the matter of the missing bonds, if they had time to proceed further by the time of the next meeting, they should do so.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion, it was agreed to hold meetings semi-monthly instead of weekly.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CENTRAL ARMORY.

Formal Opening Last Evening.

Last evening the Central Armory rooms in the West Diamond market building were formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. There was a large attendance, and the friends of the 14th Regiment expressed much pleasure at the neat and well furnished quarters prepared.

At eight o'clock the companies composing the regiment assembled under the commanding officer, Col. S. W. Hill. The names of the companies, with the commanding officers and number of men reported, are as follows:

Company "A," (Pittsburgh Zouaves) Captain W. J. Dawson, twenty-two men.

Company "B," (Armstrong Zouaves) Captain P. D. Forbes, thirty-three men, three officers and six musicians.

Company "D," (Phillips Zouaves) Captain W. H. Hice, seventy-seven men and three officers.

Company "I," (Smith Zouaves) Lieut. John A. Fox, seventy-two men.

The Washington Infantry, commanded by Captain John McFarland, turned out thirty-five muskets.

The members of Hampton's Battery were for the most part enlisted men, and did not form with the battalion.

Lieutenant George Laing, Major J. Van Buskirk, and Adjutant Lee S. Smith were on duty.

After the formation of the battalion, a promenade was had, which proceeded to the new Court House. At 9 o'clock it proceeded to the City Hall where the organization was reviewed by Mayor Blackmore,

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Andrew Patterson, charged with larceny, on oath of Thomas Dunn, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Allen G. Dunn plead *nolle contendere* to an indictment charging him with the larceny of an overcoat valued at twenty dollars, from George W. Bausman.

Aaron Nell, indicted for the larceny of a stick of pine timber sixty feet long, from James Patterson, was acquitted.

In the case of William Lutz, indicted for the larceny of one box of ginger and one box of cassia, valued at $10 35, from Thomas Evans, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Elizabeth Ann Hollingshead was arraigned on a charge of selling coupon railroad tickets without authority from the company—the information having been made by Mr. Joseph Conroy. He was charged with selling for the sum of ten dollars a railroad ticket entitling the holder to ride from Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, when he was not possessed of a certificate authorizing the party to make sale of tickets to travel on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

James Hazelwood plead *nolle contendere* to a similar charge, and was required to enter into a recognizance in the court the constitutionality of the law which prohibits persons from selling these tickets, unless authorized to do so by the railroad company interested.

Abram DeBoy also plead *nolle contendere* to two charges similar to the one against Hazelwood, preferred by Mr. Abbey, and was convicted of a third of like nature.

Max Shamberg plead *nole contendere* to four charges of a similar nature.

Israel Hyman, charged with a similar offense, was acquitted, the prosecutor having mistaken him for the party who sold the ticket.

James Divin was tried for maliciously injuring a horse which had hired from Pat. Murphy, and found guilty.

Lewis Miller, charged with the larceny of a box of Mango's pens and some nuts, the property of Anacelitus Lassora, was on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Dillmouth,	Martin Connelly,
Louis Miller,	David Brown,
Harry Lapham,	Frank Hollingsworth, et al.,
Lorenz Kuzman,	Louis Robel,
John Lane,	John Cook,
A. McKendless,	John Wallace.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Stanbury & Fox vs. F. & J. Sohl. Appeal from the judgment of an Alderman. The plaintiffs took a non suit.

Ortlieb & Co. vs. Simon Drum. Appeal from an Alderman's decision. Verdict for $68 54.

Anton Miller vs. Nicholas Altmayer. Appeal as above. Judgment of non-suit.

E. T. Schneider, Executor of Robert Thompson, deceased, vs. Wm. H. Glenn. Action on a book account. Verdict for defendant.

Seezer & Co. vs. J. S. McDonald. Action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

The list having been finished up, the court adjourned until Saturday morning.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of David Peters vs. Wm. Watson, before reported, was concluded, and the jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

120. R. Middleton, Jr., vs. Same et al.
127. W. M. Johnson vs. McKinney & Sons.
133. A. A. Stanley vs. A. A. Hagan.
134. S. Stewart vs. C. J. Hosack.
117. Allegheny City vs. Wm. McCreary.
142. Jos. Hastings vs. T. Sinnott.
155. S. Jacob vs. The Adams Express Company.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Crawford, Martin & Co. against A. T. McCarty, of Lycoming county, in bankruptcy, H. Bailey, Jr., acting on behalf of the petitioning creditors moved the court for an injunction against certain execution creditors. A hearing was appointed for the 10th inst., notice to be served in the meantime.

Albert E. Briscoe, of Armstrong county, having settled with all his creditors, was, on motion of Mr. Collier, his solicitor, allowed to withdraw from bankruptcy.

In the matter of John Walter, of Luzerne county, a bankrupt, on petition of the assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell certain real estate.

Unknown Man Killed.

About noon yesterday two men started to walk along the Allegheny Valley Railroad from this city for Redbank, a point sixty-five miles distant. When they reached Fifteenth street the man with the cane took sick, when they proceeded to the other track, but a shifting engine was passing at the time. John Clark, one of the men, was struck and thrown a considerable distance, and was severely bruised. His companion, whose name has not been ascertained, was not so fortunate. He was also struck but fell on the track, when the cars passed over him, severing his head from his body and also crushing in the skull. Coroner Cudlipp held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Clark stated that he had been acquainted with the deceased a long time, but had never carried his name. He believed he had relatives living on Webster or Washington streets. He was a native of Ireland, and was about thirty years of age.

Market Committee Meeting.

The Market Committee held a regular meeting yesterday evening, and passed the pay roll for the month of March, amounting to $960 46.

A communication from an employee at the Fifth avenue Market for increase of salary was laid over.

A communication from the A. M. E. church of the South Side, asking privilege of using the Birmingham Market Hall, was referred to the South Side Sub-committee.

A similar document from the Women's Boarding Home, asking for use of City Hall, free, was received and filed.

Mr. P. N. Pearson, Clerk of the South Side Market, made a statement regarding an old suit for rent. Referred to the Superintendent and Clerk.

After the transaction of some further business not of public importance, adjourned.

Alleged Illegal Commitment.

Manus Gallagher yesterday filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that his son Edward, aged nineteen, was illegally restrained of his liberty by Henry Cordier, and asking the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Cordier has charge of the workhouse, and the party seeking to be released is there under commitment—illegally as he alleges. The Court granted the writ, and made it returnable on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to offer never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Peach,	Rose,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—the purity of its contents. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s, To buy fine glasses and China ware. Shades of all kinds for wax flowers, Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

For Sale—Scale.

A platform scale for sinking in floor; weighing capacity over 4,000 pounds. Will be sold at a bargain. Call and see it, at first floor, 231 Liberty street. 1

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for men's wear. Every attention is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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